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King Peter to Visit U. S.; Ration Coupons in Canada; Tobin Ouster Move Fails

The World's Day—June 18, 1942

Washington: Yugoslav King Coming to U. S.

Peter II. King of Yugoslavia, will visit the United States soon at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the State Department announced.

The House passed legislation for construction of a barge canal and oil pipeline across northern Florida following Administration approval of construction of a 220-mile pipeline by a private company with salvaged pipe. [Financial Page.]

Excise taxes on pari-mutuel wagering, coin amusement devices, and freight and express shipments were voted by the House Ways and Means Committee, which decided also to increase second class postage rates.

A 55,000,000-acre national wheat planting allotment for 1943, the minimum allowed by law, was announced by the Department of Agriculture, which asked farmers to plant some of the acreage to crops more urgently needed than wheat.

An "extensive organizational realignment" of the War Production Board within a month and the "abolition of some jobs" was forecast by a board official shortly after the Truman Committee, in a formal report to the Senate, declared that certain WPB officials delayed conversion of their industries to war work. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt nominated Abe Fortas, Director of the Power Division of the Department of the Interior, to be Undersecretary, replacing John J. Dempsey, who resigned.

Price Administrator Henderson reported that for the first time since November, 1940, the steady rise in living costs had come to a standstill and even had declined, slightly.

In Canada: First Ration Coupons July 1

Sugar rationing by coupon—first instance of the use of coupons in Canadian rationing—will take effect July 1, Donald Gordon, Wartime Prices and Trade Board Chairman, announced.

Gasoline rationing will be reduced 20 per cent in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, cutting allowances from five to four gallons a unit, it was announced from Ottawa. [Page 1.]

New England: Tobin Ouster Petition Loses

Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Massachusetts Supreme Court dismissed taxpayers proceedings seeking ouster of Mayor Tobin of Boston for alleged violation of corrupt practices act. [Page 2.]

Two plants of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., are to receive Navy "E" pennants for production efficiency. [Page 4.]

Biennial conference of Congregational Churches of the United States opened at the University of New Hampshire. [Page 5.]

New candidates announced themselves for public offices in Massachusetts as political tempo increased. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Berlin Predicts More Riom Trials

The Riom war guilt trials, which were suspended after hearing testimony by former French political and military leaders charged with responsibility for the fall of France, are expected to be resumed in about two months, it was reported in Berlin.

German-Italian co-operation on food supply problems was discussed by Carlo Pareschi, Italian Minister of Agriculture, and Herbert Backe, Deputy German Minister of Agriculture, during the past two days at Vienna, according to Rome dispatches.

An important report on the Dublin Government's reaction to the presence of United States troops in Northern Ireland was understood to be the subject of consultations between David Gray, United States Minister to Eire, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant, in London.

Britain's double summer time—two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time and six hours ahead of Eastern War Time—will not be extended beyond Aug. 8, it was announced in London.

Entry of Indians into the British War Cabinet in London was reported as a possibility along with probability that Indians would be included in the Viceroy's Executive Council, according to a BBC radiocast recorded by CBS.

Americas: Berlin Confesses to Argentina

Germany officially admitted a U-boat attack on the Argentine tanker Victoria and offered indemnity. This move was interpreted in Buenos Aires as an effort to retain an open door in Argentina for Nazi influence in the Americas.

Mexican warplanes, loaded with bombs, are hunting U-boats in the Gulf of Mexico, and patrolling along the Pacific Coast.

National: Welles Bespeaks Peace Terms Delay

Final peace terms after the war should be delayed to permit dispassionate judgment and assurance of co-operation among all nations in maintaining peace, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles declared in Baltimore. [Page 1.]

Parris Island, S. C., site of a United States Marine Corps training center, is described in special feature: First page, second section.

Some pleasure and fishing craft have made contact with enemy submarines, Rear Admiral Robert R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, disclosed to an Atlantic City, N. J., group. [Page 7.]

The War: British Libyan Army Appears Split

Libya: British Eighth Army apparently has been split with portion retiring into Tobruk and other forces moving toward Egypt.

Russia: Germans claimed to have taken key fortress in Sevastopol defenses but Russians said lines were holding.

Far East: Col. Caleb V. Haynes was appointed chief of United States bomber command in China as Chinese admitted Japanese had seized all but 50 miles of 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

RAF: British bombers attacked Nazi U-boat base at St. Nazaire, France.

Pacific: Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told Pacific Fleet United States air strength was growing in Pacific and that American airmen had exacted a 10-to-1 toll in Japanese men and planes.

South America: Newspapers in Bogota, Colombia, said cannonading was heard off the Colombian coast last night. American destroyers were believed battling Axis submarines.

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"Comforted of God"
(With German Translation)

Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Anti-Nazis Wearing Yellow in Paris

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 18 (AP)—Paris youths belonging to the new so-called Swing movement—an anti-Nazi, anti-collaboration youth group—have adopted yellow breastpocket handkerchiefs that match the yellow Stars of David which their Jewish fellow students are required to wear on the left side of their coats.

At first some of the Swing youths, who have clashed openly with members of Jacques Doriot's Fascist youth organization, appeared in public wearing the Star of David to show their opposition to th Nazis and their sympathy with the Jews.

Because yellow handkerchiefs could not be found easily, the "Zazous," as members of the movement are called, have taken to coloring their own, and there has been a considerable run on yellow dye.

More Sugar But— For Longer Period

More sugar for consumers—but, it must last longer.

That's the news contained in the latest announcement from the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Sugar rationing stamps, like gasoline cards, will entitle consumers to larger quantities during the next few weeks, the value of Sugar Stamps 5 and 6 having been increased to two pounds each, instead of one pound as formerly. But each sugar stamp will cover four weeks instead of two.

In other words, the weekly ration of one half pound of sugar for each member of the family will remain the same. Stamp No. 4, now valid for the purchase of one pound, will expire at midnight, June 27. Stamp No. 5 will be good for two pounds, and may be used at any time up to July 26. Stamp No. 6 will be valid until Aug. 22.

Under the new plan, grocers will have fewer stamps to handle.

Drop in Output Slight Despite Textile Strike

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 18 (AP)—While loom changers and fixers maintained their 10-day strike pending the return of union representatives from Washington, production was stepped up temporarily today at the Arkwright Corporation Textile plant as weavers and other workers operated looms in addition to their regular tasks.

Saul Wallen, War Labor Board mediator, said the mill was operating on a 90 per cent basis and that 901 of the 1,048 looms were in action. Preparatory departments also were in production, he added.

Mr. Wallen pointed out, however, that the pace could not be maintained indefinitely. He declared that in the event that the strikers voted to return to work on hearing the result of the Washington conference, the slack in production could be readily picked up.

George H. Bradbury, Chairman of the strikers, announced this afternoon that his group would meet tomorrow morning to discuss the report of the men who went to Washington.

William H. Davis, chairman of the WLB, said last night in Washington that the union leaders had agreed to urge the men to return to their jobs.

Mr. Davis' statement came after Theodore W. Kheel, the WLB's Compliance Secretary, conferred with James Tansey, President of the American Federation of Textile Operatives (Independent), and Charles Ullen, President, and Joseph Arnsworth, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Loom Fixers Association, affiliated with the AFTO.

Axis Desert Army Closing on Tobruk; Germans Claim Key Sevastopol Fort; League of Lend-Lease Nations Rising

Welles asks 'cooling off' period after war before final peace is signed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18 — The United States is taking the lead in organizing a League of Lend-Lease Nations. Its purpose is to enable the free countries of the world to live together economically in order that they may live together peacefully.

The latest declaration of the Government's postwar program, delivered by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, at a United Nations rally in Baltimore last night, puts this intention as one of the foremost immediate objectives of American diplomacy.

Indicating the larger meaning of the lend-lease agreements already concluded between the United States and Great Britain, China, Russia, and Belgium, Mr. Welles says that thus, in effect, five of the world's great nations have "become partners, with full equality of status, in a new world undertaking, an economic understanding which may well become the nucleus of a United Nations organization for the relief and economic reconstruction of the postwar world."

This "nucleus of a United Nations organization" is going to be rapidly expanded. It will reach to at least 40 countries stretching round the entire globe, for lend-lease aid has already grown to these proportions and postwar agreements with all the lend-lease nations are now being negotiated.

Asks 'Cooling Off' Period

In the course of his Baltimore address Mr. Welles laid down two basic propositions which the United States is seeking to advance in its current international conversations.

One is that the final terms of the peace should wait until the immediate tasks of the transition period after the defeat of the Axis powers have been completed by the United Nations, and until the final judgments can be coolly and rationally rendered.

The other is that the future peace organization should be developed and brought to a point of functioning now, while the fighting is still in progress, and not delayed until the war is over.

"The organization through which the United Nations are to carry on their co-operation," Mr. Welles said, "should surely be formed so far as practicable before the fires of war which are welding them together have cooled.

"Everything which can be done

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Associated Press from United States Navy

Men Like These Fly American Bombers

Lieut. Commander William O. Burch, Jr. (left) of Paducah, Ky., and Lieut. Commander Joseph Taylor of Danville, Ill., led the punishing air raid on Tulagi Harbor, in the Solomon Islands, which launched the Coral Sea victory over Japanese naval forces. These men, sown with a scout observation plane in the background, are typical of the fliers manning United States big bombers and fighting planes on all fronts—the Mediterranean, Russia, China, Southwest Pacific, and in Europe.

Stimson says losses inflicted on Japanese reduce threat to West Coast.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The immediate war picture today is an unfavorable one for the United Nations, but the long-range outlook, on the other hand, has been somewhat brightened.

The British Army in Libya apparently has been split in two, with one half retiring into fortified Tobruk and the remainder back-tracking toward the Egyptian frontier.

The Germans claim to have captured the key fortress of the Sevastopol defenses and to have advanced to within two miles of the Russian Black Sea harbor entrance.

The Chinese acknowledge that Japan's invasion armies have now seized all but 50 miles of the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway over which vital supplies reach Central China.

Contrasted to this dark aspect of the moment, however, are these encouraging developments:

Admiral Nimitz painted a generally optimistic picture of the situation in the Pacific and declared that American air strength there was growing rapidly.

Col. Caleb V. Haynes was appointed to command the United States bomber command in China with the inference that American air power soon would be striking against Japanese land power with the same destructiveness it has brought to bear against Japanese sea power.

And in Washington, Secretary of War Stimson declared that losses inflicted on the Japanese in the Pacific had substantially reduced the threat of an attack on the West Coast.

In the Battle of Libya, it now appears that unless substantial reinforcements are brought to General Ritchie, another siege of Tobruk will result. It is not likely that Axis forces will be content to by-pass the strategic stronghold as they did last year.

In Russia, the Germans presumably are determined to take Sevastopol at all costs, and again the question of supplies and reinforcements would seem to be the determining factor in the ability of the Russians to hold the port.

On the air front, RAF bombers pounded the U-boat base at St. Nazaire in Occupied France and attacked airfields and railways in northern France and Belgium.

There were no new details of the Mediterranean air-sea battles except a report reaching London that the Germans had used a new type of rocket bomb, which some authorities believed might possibly be the most important innovation since the development of the magnetic mine.

In the sea war, incidentally, the German High Command for the first time took cognizance of "strong American defense" in claiming that submarines had sunk 12 more ships in the Caribbean and 7 in the Atlantic.

Middle East: Aerial 'Second Front'; Australia Facing Armed Stalemate

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 18—The presence in the Middle East of United States Army Corps long-range bomber squadrons, which already have made important and successful operations, is the most heartening news that this area has had in many days.

For the first time, an American combat unit is participating in the Middle East war side by side with British Allies under our own flag and under our own command.

Motoring out to visit them at their station Wednesday, correspondents found a representative cross section of young Americans hailing from every section of the country. Youths from Worcester, Mass., fly with those lads from Texas and Kansas. They learned to fly at training fields widely scattered over the nation and, after being chosen for long-range bombing, were joined into squadrons in Florida whence they flew their consolidated B24D four-engined bombers across to Africa and up the Nile scarcely more than a week ago.

When we first saw them, they were seated on benches in a lecture room, the walls of which were papered with enormous maps. They were waiting for a class. Taken out of their sun helmets and khaki uniforms and dressed as civilians they could have passed as typical students at any one of hundreds of American colleges. Nor would they look overage. In this squadron, even the majors and colonels are the youngest-looking senior officers I ever have seen.

In discussing operations, squadron members were cautioned to confine themselves to the one attack on the Italian Fleet, although they evidently had had other experiences as well. Maj. Alfred K. Kalberer of Lafayette, Ind., who commanded the attack, described it with stop-watch precision and paid, among other things, tribute to the accuracy of British naval "ack ack" gunnery which fired on an enemy formation as it flew over the convoy in the Mediterranean.

The ensuing attack on the Italian Fleet, during which direct hits were scored on two battleships and one heavy cruiser, was the first graphic demonstration in this part of the world of the amazing accuracy of high-altitude bombing as developed by the United States Air Corps.

Twenty direct hits were scored with heavy bombs on one battleship, 15 on the other from a height of more than two miles. This not only compared favorably as regards accuracy with the best artillery marksmanship, but it is a considerably higher score than ever has been made by German Stukas in their dive-bombing when they must come directly through a heavy curtain of "ack ack" fire whereas high-altitude bombing entails a minimum of risk.

No casualties were suffered on the raid and two Messerschmitts

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German Indicates A Lull in Libya

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 18

A German military spokesman in Berlin indicated yesterday he expected a lull in the Libyan fighting before a final decision is reached.

According to dispatches, he said sand storms and the mounting heat were "increasingly influencing the decisions of the German command" and making the fighting more difficult.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, June 18—It is possible today to sum up in two sentences the situation which confronts both Japan and Australia:

Australia has become sufficiently garrisoned so that its conquest would be more costly than the Japanese dare to undertake.

At the same time it is insufficiently manned to permit the United Nations to use it as a base of offensive operations.

The longer this stalemate persists, the stronger defensive arrangements will become on both sides. This is a two-edged sword, and faces the United Nations with increasing difficulties in the task of rolling back Nippon in the Southwest Pacific.

Japanese Are Occupied

It seems obvious that if an offensive ever is to be launched from here, now is the ideal time while the Japanese Navy is too heavily committed on other fronts to dare to rush strong naval forces in this direction to meet a threat and also before the Japanese have had time either to dig in strongly along the island front or to reorganize the extraction of valuable resources in the Dutch East Indies such as oil and rubber. Yet it us-

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$1-a-Year Men on WPB Assailed In Truman Committee Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—The Senate's Truman Committee today formally overrode Donald M. Nelson's defense of big business $1-a-year men and declared:

"This committee has repeatedly concluded that the work of the Office of Production Management and the War Production Board has been hampered by the extent to which their personnel was predominantly drawn from the big-business groups."

Flatly asserting that certain dollar-a-year men delayed conversion of their industries to war production, the Truman Committee urged as part remedy full representation of independent engineers, small business and labor in the high command of the War Production Board.

The committee's report makes a personal issue with Mr. Nelson, who unsuccessfully tried to avert its publication.

Because of the circumstances, it probably marks the end of the "honeymoon period" of Mr. Nelson's incumbency and brings into the open direct criticism of the WPB and its policies.

Deep Issues

Although the matter involves personalities, particularly that of Philip D. Reed, $120,000-a-year chairman of the Board of General Electric and chief of the WPB Bureau of Industry Branches at $1 a year, the real issue runs deeper. It is based on the serious charge that important industries did not convert rapidly to war purposes, long after the assault on Pearl Harbor. Some of the industries involved are radio, metal furniture, metal sign, kitchen utensil, domestic laundry equipment, toy, typewriter, cotton textile, woolen and domestic mechanical refrigerators.

In effect the matter goes back to the old controversy over the year's delay in the conversion of the automobile industry. The Truman Committee, like other critics, argues that business is being treated too leniently and that conversion is too slow. They ascribe this in the present report to too great emphasis on business leaders, loaned to the Government, in high office. Mr. Nelson, on the other hand, like William Knudsen before him, argues that all expedition is being employed, and that the Government must rely on business heads.

The issue flared up when Mr. Reed, who had first made Robert K. Guthrie, businessman from Paducah, Ky., his assistant, then demoted him on the ground that he was too critical of other business leaders. Mr. Guthrie resigned and the Truman Committee investigated.

On Jan. 28 Mr. Nelson appeared before the committee and personally supported Mr. Reed. He

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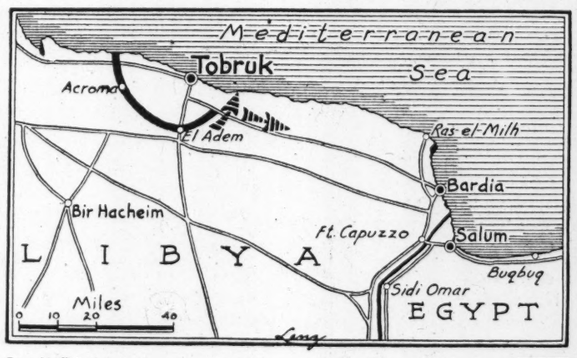
Net Closes Around Tobruk



By a Staff Artist

German Strategy in Libya

How Germans have all but surrounded key stronghold of Tobruk on Libyan seacoast. Motor road to Egypt is only land path to city still open. Broken arrow going northwestward shows how Germans hope to complete encirclement of city, while broken arrow toward east indicates path of Axis forces pursuing retreating British detachments.

Anglo-Soviet Pact Hailed As Pattern for Allied Unity

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—Both war and postwar problems were discussed at an informal United Nations conference held at the Foreign Office yesterday.

Implications of the Anglo-Soviet treaty for other countries of Europe was one of the main topics when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden met all the Foreign Ministers of the Allied governments now resident in London. As this was the first diplomatic gathering of the sort since the signing of the British agreement with Russia, Mr. Eden received congratulations on the successful outcome his talks with Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Representatives of the Allied governments, and particularly of the smaller countries, made it clear that they were especially pleased with those clauses of the treaty which referred to the Atlantic Charter and which emphasized noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. But there was also general agreement among the Allied foreign ministers that Britain's treaty with the Soviet is the cornerstone for future European security, and that, as such, it constitutes an important model for further practical steps in the reorganization of Europe.

The desirability of extending the same type of mutual-assistance measures among other nations on a regional basis is understood to have been among matters discussed informally at the morning meeting and at the office luncheon which followed it.

The more immediate problems discussed with Mr. Eden included latest reports of German terrorism in occupied countries. All information agrees in pointing to constantly increasing pressure by the Nazis to obtain foreign labor in an attempt to offset their manpower shortage.

Reports show that in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and even in Occupied France, men are being indirectly forced to leave their homes and go to work in Germany. Those refusing to go are being deprived of their unemployment relief. In Norway, both young persons and older men are being conscripted, and in France and Holland boys are being forced, under varied forms of pressure, to join youth organizations which often become transformed into working contingents in Germany.

The Czech Government made known its decision to proceed at once with preliminary arrangements for setting up courts immediately after victory to try all Nazis responsible for atrocities at Lidice and elsewhere in Czechoslovakia.

Czechs: Nazis to Pay

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile, meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of President Beneš, resolved that all Germans, from Adolf Hitler down to the last Elite Guard and Nazi storm trooper "responsible for crimes committed in Czechoslovakia, will not escape their well-deserved punishment" after the war.

The resolution declared that 382

Dutch persist in Allied cause: Page 6.

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Tobruk's Peril

In the fighting in Libya, half of Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's British Eighth Army appears to be taking up new positions closer to the Egyptian border, while those left behind man the defenses of Tobruk.

Cairo dispatches said British forces still were on the perimeter of Tobruk's south and southwest defenses, where they hurled back repeated Axis assaults last year and where they stood when relieved by a British westward offensive on Dec. 10. 1941.

Thus the situation now was almost the same as that during the long siege.

Allied air squadrons, supporting the ground forces, were declared

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Tobin Ouster Proceedings Dismissed by Judge Lummus in State Supreme Court

Drive on Gambling in Hartford Sponsored by State's Attorney

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18—Gambling and horse-race betting are flourishing in Hartford, says State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, and the prosecutor has opened a campaign of raids and arrests to wipe them out.

Five men, arrested on the street where horse-race bets were being placed have pleaded guilty and two of them sent to jail. Thirty-eight men were arrested in a raid by Hartford police on an East Side dice game.

The State's Attorney, soon to retire after 34 years in office, is making the drive against gambling as one of his last official acts. The prosecutor's attention was drawn to Hartford betting establishments when an embezzler who had lost $800 in bets was tried and sentenced. Mr. Alcorn told the court that the Hartford police had arrested one of the bookmakers recently, but that orders had come from "higher up" for his release.

"It seems apparent that the State's Attorney's Office will have to take a hand in these open violations in the city of Hartford," Mr. Alcorn told the court.

Independently, officers in Waterbury raided a horse-race betting establishment and arrested three men on charges of maintaining a building and equipment for recording bets. They pleaded guilty. One of the three was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, Thomas L. Jackson of Naugatuck.

Fewer Children

Hartford has fewer children in proportion to its total population than other parts of Connecticut or the United States. The Governmental Research Institute, which turns out reports of this sort for consideration of the city administration and citizens, finds that school enrollment has been falling steadily and the cost of operating the schools has been constantly increasing.

The report does not suggest a course of action, but it does assign a cause. The decrease in number of children is chiefly due to "drastic decrease in the number of babies born to Hartford parents." The number of babies born annually dropped 41 per cent from 1920 to 1940.

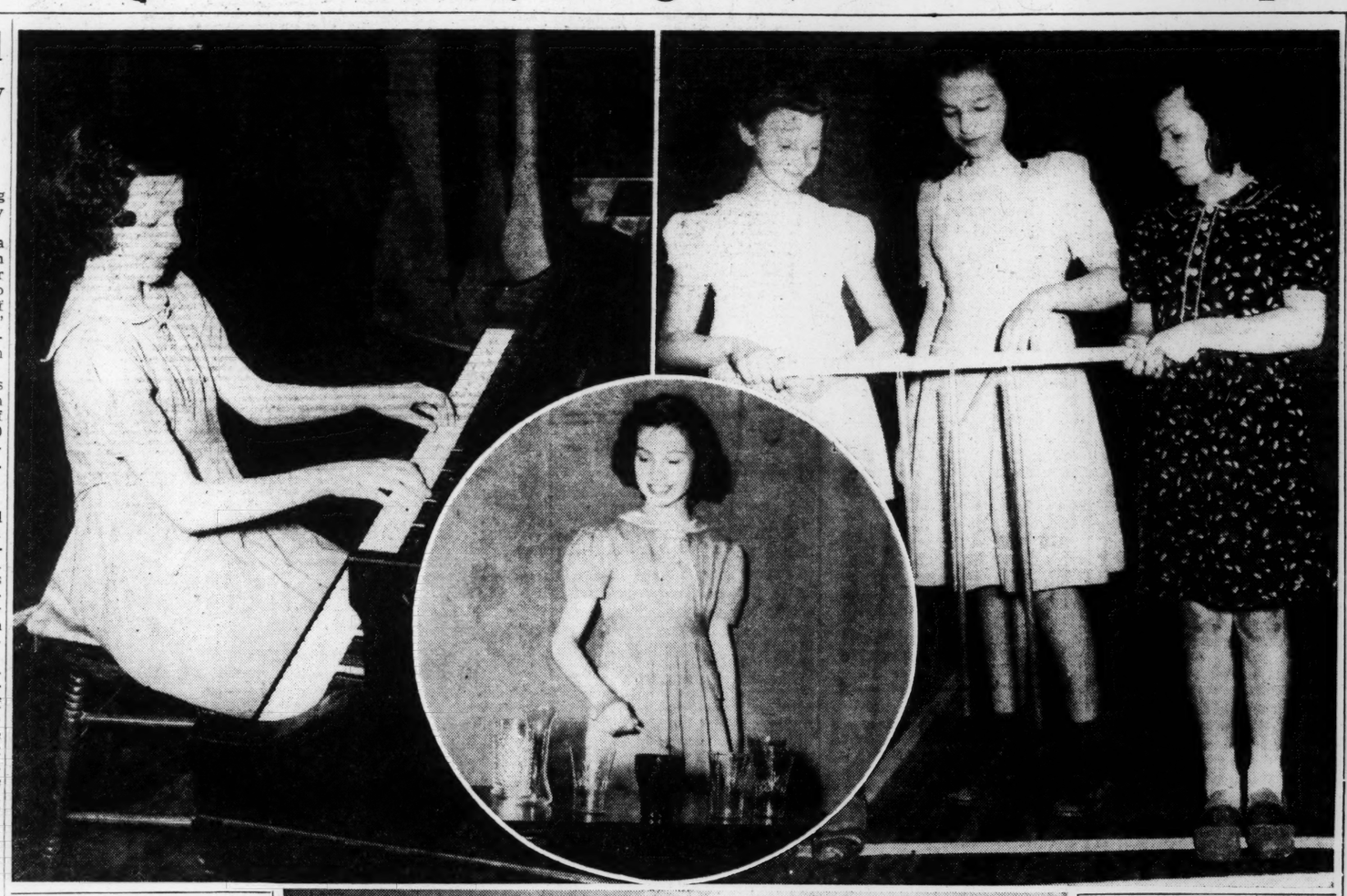
While the city's population has continued to increase, the growth is entirely in the adult portion of the population. In the past 10 years the increase was almost entirely in the age group over 65.

Rent Control

Hartford landlords find it hard to believe that the rent-control regulations are as tough as officials say they are. State OPA Administrator Chester Bowles says he has been surprised to discover how many landlords simply fail to realize that they are in business and subject to the regulations.

The great majority of the landlords are complying with an order returning rents to the level of April, 1941, but questions continue to pour into the OPA office from property owners who think they should be granted exceptions. They point out that taxes are higher and fuel oil costs more. They plead for maintenance of their income from invested capital. No rents above the legal ceiling can be allowed on any of these grounds, they are told.

The Property Owners, Taxpayers and Citizens League of Hartford, organized during depression years to fight for lower real estate taxation, has taken up the battle for the landlords against the OPA. A thousand persons attended a meeting of the league and many signed petitions to Leon Henderson asking for relief.



By a Staff Photographer

North Bennet Street Industrial School Recital

Music pupils at the North Bennet Street Industrial School held a recital in the School Auditorium last night. Upper left: Camille Colorusso, who aready has several original piano compositions to her credit. Upper right (left to right): Marie De Fazio, Marie Gambale, and Annette Natale, who co-operate in coaxing familiar melodies from three lengths of ordinary kitchen pipe. Lower: Left to right around the piano are Frances Orlandella, at the keyboard; Gloria Ciampa, Camille Colorusso, Elizabeth Japa, Marie Gambale, Alice Pizzano, Annette Natale, Vilma Montenegro, Marie De Fazio, Theresa Di Prizio, Juliana Natale, and Phyllis Colorusso. Inset shows Camille Colorusso playing a selection on a set of glass tumblers. Half of the pupils in the piano class, of which Mrs. Eunice H. Schlosky is the teacher, do not have pianos in their own homes. Their parents, in many cases, had never heard them play until last night. They have done their practicing in one other's homes or at the School.

Jurist Holds Lower Court's Action Final

Proceedings brought by Marlan Clarke Nichols and other voters to compel three judges of the Superior Court to hear, on the merits, their corrupt practices petition seeking to oust Mayor Maurice J. Tobin from office was dismissed by Judge Henry T. Lummus in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today after a hearing.

One proceeding dismissed a petition for writ of mandamus to compel the three judges—Joseph Walsh, James C. Donnelly, and Jesse W. Morton—to hear the ouster petition on the merits.

The other proceeding dismissed a petition for Writ of Certiorari to quash the action of the three judges in dismissing the ouster petition, which they did several months ago on the ground that the requisite five petitioners had not all signed the petition.

Judge Lummus said, "The point that is decisive, it seems to me, is the provision for finality in the statute that makes the decision of the three judges beyond my power to review, and the only course open for me is to dismiss the petitions."

Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp, appearing for the three judges, said, "The Legislature clearly and decisively indicated and intended that the findings of this tribunal be final."

He said the five petitioners who secured leave to bring the election petition did not all sign the election petition when it was filed, but only four of them signed, Anne L. Childs failing to do so.

The action of Judge Vincent Brogna of the Superior Court in allowing Edward C. Monahan and Ethel M. Williams to join as petitioners was done after expiration of the 60 days from an election within which period an election petition must be brought, Mr. Clapp continued.

Former Judge Hugh D. McClellan of the Federal Court, appearing with permission of the Court on behalf of Marian Nichols, said that mandamus lies only where a Court has refused to act and that certiorari does not lie, or if it does only the attorney general may bring it.

Albert West, Attorney for petitioners, argued the Supreme Court has an inherent right to correct judicial errors and that the Legislature intended that a corrupt practice petition once started should be heard on the merits, whether or not it bore all the necessary signatures. He said that any fraud in elections should be brought out in the open to the public, and he asserted, "We can show that the names of absent soldiers were voted on in wholesale fashion at the election."

Boston Area Believed Free Of Sub Contact

The Boston area is believed to be free from attempts on the part of small privately-owned craft to contact submarines off the coast, it was learned in authoritative quarters today.

Inquiry was made here following a statement by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, that some pleasure and fishing craft had made contact with enemy submarines off the New Jersey coast.

A strict watch is being kept on all civilian shipping in the Boston area and fishing and pleasure boats can leave port only after getting a clearance from the Coast Guard. The identity of the entire crew of such ships is checked, both when the vessel leaves and when it returns, it was stated.

The amount of gasoline and oil carried by such craft is also checked before the ships leave and when they come back. Small fishing boats and pleasure craft are allowed freedom in certain limited areas clearly marked by a line of buoys along the coast.

More Supplies Held Needed For Machines

While the survey of production machinery throughout the nation was described today as "extremely successful," W. P. Homans, New England Manager of the War Production Board Priorities Division, told members of the Association Industries of Massachusetts that the supply of materials is insufficient to feet all of the machines available for war work.

Mr. Homans described a new plan for production that will eliminate manufacture of non-essential civilian goods and maintain a fluid supply of raw materials so that machines turning out war supplies may not be forced into inactivity by lack of material.

The WPB official, pointing out the need for this pooling of material, declared that up to this time practically all orders for supplies have been like "open-ended drafts" on the national bank of materials, and "no one has known whether there would be any goods in the bank with which to honor these drafts."

From now on, he said, the "emphasis will be on the end-use of materials," that is, the final purpose of manufacture, and meantime, "production of non-essential civilian goods has been virtually stopped for the duration of the war. It is now necessary to exercise the most careful control of materials among the military and vital civilian defense demands," he added.

These new Federal plans for production requirements are a definite step toward a completely planned national production schedule, said the Government official. The coming three months' period, beginning July 1, will be used to determine maximum quantities of scarce material which may be acquired by each individual company.

Under this plan also, the WPB will not assign priority ratings for the coming quarter beyond the amount of material available, he explained.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. All the flowers that bloom in June, and then some, are on exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues. Free to the public, with doors open until 9 p. m.

Students' recital of the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 Fenway, at 8:15 p. m. The public is welcome to attend free.

Friday

"European Pottery," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Bay State Politics Are Still Simmering

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, former America First aspirant for a Congressional seat, today is sounding out his chances for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Little has been heard from the Salem legislator since the Pearl Harbor attack obliterated his chances to capture the Democratic nomination for the Seventh Congressional District seat left vacant by the late Representative Lawrence J. Connery. He was defeated by Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence. With isolationism thus made a dead issue at the height of the special election campaign, Senator Harrington's America First strength collapsed.

Senator Harrington probably will decide within a few days whether to enter the field or not.

There has been some talk that Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, runner-up for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination two years ago, may seek that post again this year.

Also it is understood that a Democratic Lieutenant Governor bid is being considered by James G. Reardon, who was ousted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as State Commissioner of Education as a result of the 1938 hurricane contracts investigations.

Talk about nominations for most State officers below Governor has been scarce thus far except that involving the Republican State Treasurer nomination. Five candidates already are in that field.

Political activity, however, is expected to burst forth in great volume around the first of July. Nomination papers must be filed with local Registrars of Voters or Election Commissioners by 5 p. m. on July 21. Thus the candidates or their friends must get busy soon circulating nomination papers.

Flaherty Might Run

If Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts fails to get the Boston Postmastership and decides to seek re-election, former Gov. James M. Curley may have a real fight on his hands for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the 11th District.

There have been reports that Representative Flaherty is not a sure thing for the Postmastership. He has made numerous friends throughout the district and would give Mr. Curley real opposition, even if Charlestown, East Boston and the like are strong Curley districts, political observers believe.

If Mr. Flaherty does gain the Postmaster appointment, Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, whose Ninth District is being shot from under him by the G. O. P. Legislature's Congressional Districts reapportionment, will oppose Mr. Curley, it is reported.

Brandon's Chances

The youthful Congressman, unlike Mr. Curley, lives in the new district. For several weeks he has been canvassing the territory. He has made a favorable impression by personally ringing doorbells in the district to sound out the voters.

Talk is increasing about the possibility of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, running for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

However, some political observers believe that since Mr. Brandon did not announce his candidacy at the Charlestown night-before-Bunker-Hill-Day banquet, he will not run. For a person as politically unknown to the average voter as Mr. Brandon, a long campaign is necessary. Thus, if he is to be a candidate, his announcement must be made soon.

If Mr. Brandon does run, undoubtedly Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield will also enter the field. It is believed the latter's only chance for the nomination is in a free-for-all contest. Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, already is a candidate.

Edgar M. Mills

Opposition To Treadway Appearing

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 18 (AP)—First District Republicans began today the circulation of nomination papers for Raymond L. Buell, Richmond economist, to contest the nomination of Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Stockbridge.

Mr. Buell, one of the directors of Wendell Willkie's presidential campaign, said when informed of the activity: "Naturally I am interested, but I don't know what I am going to do."

Five for Treasurer

The entry list for the Republican State Treasurer nomination swelled to five candidates today when Edgar Aldro French, of Marshfield, lawyer and businessman, announced his candidacy for the post.

The other four candidates are: Senator Lawrence Curtis (R), of Boston; Miss Sybil H. Holmes, former Republican State Senator from Brookline; Wallace Stearns, longtime leader in Young Republican circles; and Richard E. Johnston, member of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. French served as a leader in the political organization of John W. Haigis, of Greenfield, former State Treasurer and 1936 Republican nominee for Governor. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College and Boston University Law School.

Mr. French is a former Treasurer of the D. E. Makepeace Company, of Attleboro, Mass.

200 Men Join Sea Bees

Navy construction lines today were strengthened by the enlistment of more than 200 men from Boston, one of the largest groups of volunteers to leave the Hub as members of the Naval Reserve. The group, joining a service known as the Sea Bees, was sworn in by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr.

'German' Flag Turns Out To Be British Emblem

CONCORD, N. H., June 18 (AP)—State Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, investigating a report that a German flag was being displayed at a Loudon farmhouse, found today that the emblem was a British one

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional very light rains ending early this afternoon. Not quite so cool tonight as last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Occasional light rains in extreme eastern portions this afternoon and on Cape Cod early this evening. Not quite so cool tonight as last night, except on Cape Cod and Nantucket.

Southwestern Maine: Occasional light rain this afternoon ending tonight Continued cool.

New Hampshire: Occasional light rains ending this afternoon except in the White Mountains, where it will end tonight. Slightly warmer tonight than last night.

Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Not quite so cool tonight as last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being issued.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:21 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet. Friday, 3:29 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

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Morale High at Japanese Detention Camp

By Ruth Laughlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—More than 800 suspected Japanese aliens, evacuated early from the Pacific coast, have quietly adapted themselves to life in a detention camp in Santa Fe. The site is a former CCC camp two miles west of town against the foothills.

Its 15 acres are now enclosed by a high fence, guarded by experienced men from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is a busy, industrious community, supervised by Ivan Williams, officer in charge, but managed by a self-elected Japanese Council.

Although New Mexico is opposed to allowing American-born Japanese to colonize, buy, or lease land within the State, Santa Fe has accepted the detention camp as part of its war duty. Santa Fe was chosen for its all-year climate, distance from the main-line railroad, and because the CCC camp was Government property which could be quickly remodeled for detention purposes.

The camp is a self-contained unit, pushing construction now to accommodate 1,500 Japanese by summer. None of them are American citizens. More than half entered the United States before the "gentlemen's agreement" immigration treaty of 1907. The younger men have come in on visas permitting residence to students, ministers and treaty merchants who maintained business houses in this country and Japan.

Fair Trial Promised

These aliens are here because of evidence pointing to anti-American activities. Each is now being given a fair trial whereby he may present affidavits and testimony in his own behalf. At the trial the Federal Government is represented by attorneys from the Enemy Alien Control Unit of the Department of Justice and by F. B. I. agents.

Testimony passes seven reviewers before it reaches Attorney General Francis Biddle in Washington. The final decision may be either detention for the duration, parole, or unconditional release. If the latter, the men may rejoin their families at the Santa Anita Reception Center, Owens Valley, or in some unrestricted area.

The majority of the Board members are civilians, carefully chosen by the Government for integrity, sound judgment and knowledge of local conditions. They give the public confidence that the trials will be fair to the Japanese as well as for the safety of the country. Four Boards, representing northern and southern California and New Mexico, have been in daily session since April conducting confidential hearings.

Five Koreans serve as interpreters. They are experts in Oriental languages and "psychology" and alert to the interests of the United States. All of them have A. B. degrees from California universities and two are Ph. D.'s.

Loyalty and Intent

The hearings are studies in human relations rather than legal findings or even the proof of the original charge of subversive activities. They seek to determine whether the alien would be dangerous to this country if turned loose. The questions probe Japanese loyalty, ideology, and intent. The "Four W's" question is asked every man as a test—"Whom do you want to win the war?"

A majority of the uneducated truck gardeners answer naively that they want Japan to win. Although many of them have lived in this country for 35 years, they do not speak or understand English. Our ideals of freedom and democracy have never penetrated the closely-bound Japanese colonies. They have little comprehension of world politics, but they have an inherited belief in Emperor worship, filial duty, and race solidarity.

Yet it is these uneducated tillers of the soil who are most content in detention camp life. It is their first vacation. They appreciate the short work hours, safety, and no need for money. They are industriously plowing five acres for fresh vegetables, planting flower beds, and landscaping the camp with native trees and shrubs.

The wealthy merchants, bankers, art collectors and heads of Japanese companies at the camp are more subtle in their reply to the "Four W's." They say, "I am a Japanese. If your country does not permit me to become an American citizen, I must be loyal to Japan."

Some Seek Freedom

Cross-questioning brings no word of criticism of Japan. Perhaps this is because these men feel sure they will be deported after the war and that Japan will check their present record.

Another group are refugees from Japan's militaristic dictators and have come here to seek freedom. They, too, do not criticize Japan but they say, "We would like to be good citizens. The United States is right in protecting its country. If it helps to detain all of us, we should willingly obey."

This compliance, whether feigned or genuine, is the general attitude in camp. Naturally the married men are anxious to rejoin their families. If they can't, they are outwardly reconciled to making the best of their new surroundings, with enough space for work, recreation, and rest.

The principles of democracy are on a working basis in this camp. There is freedom of worship, with Protestant and Roman Catholic services regularly held, as well as those conducted by Shinto and Buddhist priests.

The camp has its own interior machinery of government, with the Japanese electing their own mayor and Council members. Heads of 14 committees have charge of supplies, canteen, barbershop, post office, kitchen, news, recreation, etc. Each barrack or row of small houses elects its sergeants and captain. The mayor and captains make up the Council and study all questions coming up in camp.

Camp Runs Smoothly

The Council is responsible to Ivan Williams, officer in charge for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. With the experienced deputies, guards and Korean interpreters who censor all mail, and the Government force and the Japanese Council controlling their own men, the camp runs more smoothly than many municipal governments.

While the Japanese are "guests" of the Government and not required to work, the Council has taken over all the duties of the camp on a voluntary basis. Almost every trade and profession from carpenters and plumbers to art importers and divinity students is represented in the 800 men. The Council assigns every man the work best suited to him.

As far as possible Japanese tastes have been considered in camp. This is especially true in food planning. The Government's agents are strictly following the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Geneva regarding the humane treatment of prisoners of war. It provides that such prisoners must receive the same food allowance given to soldiers at the base camps of the detaining nation. This allows the Detention Camp 35 cents per man each day, an ample wholesale-priced budget for well-balanced meals.

"The Japanese like food cooked their own way," said Mr. Williams. "We have one of the best chefs from Los Angeles here and have given him charge of the food. He fixes it up the way they like it with soya bean sauce, vegetable salt, chopped seaweed, and curry. They eat lots of rice but only a small amount of meat or fish if it's highly seasoned."

Time for Recreation

The commissary provides quality rice, canned goods, fresh meat and fish, margarine, tea, coffee, milk, fruits and vegetables. The large cafeteria-style mess hall runs as efficiently as a model restaurant.

After short work hours there is time for recreation, such as baseball, soft ball, and horseshoes. Older men walk around the 15-acre enclosure, enjoying the invigorating high mountain air and the sunset glow on the snow-covered mountains. In the Recreation Hall there are ping pong tables, checkers, Japanese musical instruments, magazines, books, newspapers and writing desks.

The canteen sells many extra luxuries to add to camp fare. Crates of oranges, grape fruit, avocados and mounds of packages and mail pass through the censors hands before they are distributed.

Outside the fact of being detained, the Japanese appear to feel that life in this Detention Camp is no hardship. They are reconciled and working to make this spot against the foothills attractive and comfortable. The just and humane treatment they are receiving is shown in their morale. The Government has set a high standard for alien protection. It should obtain reciprocal treatment for American nationals "detained" in Japan.

Wrong Picture

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from California is the sixth in a series.

Scrap From Farms Joins Victory Drive

International Harvester Company

Idle Metal Goes to Work in Cause of Freedom

Farmers bring wagonloads of scrap into St. Peters, Mo., in scrap collection drive to help win the war. The scene is typical of that enacted in many towns in farming communities throughout the nation.

Volume Production Reached On Army Training Glider

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, June 18—Volume production on a three-place Army training glider adapted from a small-powered design has been announced by Carl O. Friedlander, President of Aeronca Aircraft Corporation here. The glider is an adaptation of the "Defender," low-powered sport and military training and observation craft manufactured by this company.

In the Aeronca glider design the same wing section and fuselage as the powered model will be used with a modified version of the landing gear. In place of the motor a special nose piece, containing the towing and releasing mechanism, will be attached to the standard fuselage at the firewall. An additional seat has also been added in the nose piece, which will be occupied by the glider pilot.

The present cabin arrangement will be retained with the same seats and door combinations. The glider can be flown from any one of the three seats, thus making it possible for an instructor to check out two students on one flight.

Landing will be made on wheels with a special nose skid to take the weight of the plane in the event that the tail comes up as the pilot uses the brakes to make a short landing.

The original idea for this type of glider was worked out by Charles I. Stanton, Acting Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. When it was indicated that a large number of glider students might be included in the Civilian Pilot Training Program, Mr. Stanton and Aeronca officials worked out preliminary designs. Nine days after the factory was contacted by telephone recently to ascertain if it could undertake this conversion program, the first experimental design was built—something of a world's record.

The experimental model was flight tested by Maurice Fry, Aeronca test pilot.

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U. S. Farmers Harvest Scrap, Send It to War Against Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Junk, as well as food, for freedom is being supplied by farmers who are making a patriotic effort to clean up their barnyards and thus provide scrap for the nation's hungry foundries, it was reported by the International Harvester Co. here.

In the past, farm emplement dealers were concerned chiefly with getting implements out to the farms. Old ones were often allowed to lie around unused, to rust and disfigure the rural landscape.

Now the implement store people are organizing scrap collection campaigns, and are persuading farmers to load this unwanted equipment on their wagons, bring it in to town, and sell it to junk dealers as scrap. Surprising amounts of valuable metals have already been collected in some rural communities, say the Harvester people.

They cite as an example a campaign in St. Peters, Mo. The first day was made a sort of civic holiday. Schools were closed in the afternoon, and youngsters with 4-H Club emblems carried banners with the device, "Salvage for Victory." Farm and town organization leaders headed up the ceremonies, while farmers paraded with their loaded wagons. Dumping the junk in a central scrap pile was the climax of the ceremony. Farmers were given receipts for their scrap according to its weight and were told they could collect for the full amount the scrap would bring at time of sale. When the day's collection was measured, it was found to weigh over 45 tons.

In this town and in many others, close co-operation was reported on the part of local war board officials, county agents, 4-H Club leaders, Red Cross Committees, schools, and the farm implement dealers who started the movement.

While the patriotic appeal is being stressed, leaders of the campaign are gratified to find that the cash returns for farm scrap metal are repaying the farmers for their efforts. One Indiana farmer, according to Interntaional Harvester, found 7,000 pounds of old metal on his farm and was paid $48 for it. A North Carolina dealer collected 90 tons in one day, and practically all of it was donated to the Red Cross. A North Dakota dealer in the first few days of his campaign collected three carloads of scrap. A survey in Illinois indicated an average of one to three tons of scrap metal on each farm.

Club for Service Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Dedicated to the patriotic principle that the officer or cadet shall not be the forgotten man in off-duty recreation programs away from home, women war workers have been incorporated here to sponser a wide variety of social facilities in this crossroads of military personnel.

The Officers and Cadets Club of Southern California, complete with lounges, playroom and snackbar, has been set up in the Ambassador Hotel.

The Club was organized by women active in a British war-relief project which last Christmas had aided some 5,000 children with a $50,000 welfare program. With the nation's entry in the war and the need to care for "our own," the women turned to meet the new need.

Response has been gratifying, according to Mrs. Vern Isom, who with Mrs. Alva Brockway is a Co-Chairman of the Club. More space was donated by the hotel in the shift to American welfare. In addition to offering half rates for commodious accommodations, including putting greens and outdoor pool, the hotel offers use of lounges and rooms to nonresident guests.

Saturday-night dances for cadets from the British and American air schools in the vicinity are regular affairs. The first officers' ball is scheduled for June 20.

Officers and cadets are furnished dates from a volunteer list "recruited" in this area. All girls have been "officially" interviewed with a signature of a mother or guardian, to specify whether or not the girl must be home by midnight. The girls pay 25 cents a month each to remain on the available list; all other expenses, including transportation, are donated by the sponsors.

"We've heard from New York," Mrs. Isom confided, "that we're on the must list of brother officers of those who have visited us. People may think that because officers make more money they don't need our friendly help. But officers get lonely, just like everyone else, and like everyone else, they like cordiality."—**Robert K. Shellaby**

Three Canadian Provinces Have Gas Rations Cut

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP) — The Government announced yesterday a 20 per cent reduction of the gasoline ration in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia but held out hopes of an increase shortly for the Maritime Provinces, which recently suffered a drastic cut.

Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told the House of Commons that effective today the ration unit for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia would be trimmed from five gallons to four. It remains at five gallons for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the Maritimes—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—it was reduced from five to two last month but Mr. Howe said it was hoped to raise it to three gallons.

This is on the basis of the nation-wide system which originally called for an annual allotment of 60 to 76 units, each of five gallons, to each nonessential driver, classed as Category A.

Mr. Howe also announced institution of a new category, Double-A, to include cars whose owners have more than one and cars used "entirely for pleasure purposes." The value of the Double-A unit was not announced.

He said the reduction of the unit in the three Provinces was to permit refineries to change their runs so as to produce more fuel for heating.

Oil heating equipment in commercial and industrial buildings, apartment houses, hotels, institutions and stores will not be allowed to use fuel oil after July 31, the Minister said. This order applies also to all those using fuel oil for production of steam.

Arthur Pryor

WEST LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 18 (AP)—Arthur Pryor, who passed on today, was a noted bandmaster and composer to whose martial airs millions of Americans marched.

Mr. Pryor emerged from retirement recently to direct nightly concerts on the Asbury Park boardwalk. His most familiar composition was "The Whistler and His Dog." "Queen Titania" was also his.

Son of a bandmaster, Samuel Pryor, Mr. Pryor rose to international renown as a trombonist in the band of John Philip Sousa. He estimated once that he played 10,000 solos while with Mr. Sousa. He founded his own band later and composed 250 marches and other tunes.

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Art North of Boston—Navy E Pennants for Lynn General Electric Plants

Hopkinson Water Colors At Andover

Water colors by Charles Hopkinson are on exhibition at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The gallery has had a program of exhibitions in the past few years in which the achievements of eminent American artists are summarized.

Charles Hopkinson was born in Cambridge more than 70 years ago. In his career as painter, he has earned a reputation as personal portraitist. He has made likenesses of many outstanding contemporary Americans. Water color has been a medium of great interest to him throughout his career. He shows in common with a number of New Englanders a relish for experimentation in aquarelle. This medium accommodates itself to travel, and our painters have gone outdoors with the water-color box, working directly from nature.

The Hopkinson water colors at Andover show how an artist commences with a panorama and gradually through study, interpretation, and fancy alters and refashions the view. Mr. Hopkinson has been partial to a coastline prospect, with great boulders jutting forth in the foreground, contrasting with the horizontal pattern of the tidal water. After the fashion of the Impressionists, he has striven to record changing moods and varying atmospheres in nature, with accompanying changes in color scheme, accent, and vigor. However, he carries beyond the impressionistic objective, for he departs from the surface aspect, abstracting the salient lines of design, distilling tenuous textures. Through a strenuously exercised simplification, he often achieves a portrayal which is very expressive in its emboldened pattern or forthright colors. While the ultimate picture possesses a quality of abandon, these water colors by Mr. Hopkinson are really the result of long practice and careful planning.

D. A.

On the Stage

Guy Palmerton will begin his summer season of stock at the Lake Whalom Theater in Fitchburg, Monday evening, with George Oppenheimer's comedy, "Here Today," as the first play. A season of 12 weeks is planned.

★ ★ ★

The Boothbay Playhouse will open at Boothbay, Maine, on July 1 for a season of 10 weeks, continuing through Sept. 5. The first play will be "Three-Cornered Moon," a comedy by Gertrude Tonkonogy.

★ ★ ★

Madge Evans is announced for the week of June 29 at the Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, in Samson Raphaelson's "Skylark." Gloria Swanson will be at the same theater the week of July 6 in George Kelly's "Reflected Glory."

★ ★ ★

A tentative schedule of plays to be done this summer at the Monomoy Theater at Chatham includes "Watch on the Rhine," "Kind Lady," "Jason," "Ring Around Elizabeth," "Pursuit of Happiness," "The Far-Off Hills," "Murder Has Been Arranged," "Fly Away Home," "Dangerous Corner," "Biography," and "The Good Fairy."

At the Telepix

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include the following: "Moscow Defenses," depicting military and civilian action during the attack on the Soviet capital; "Wacky Wabbitt"; Ted Weems and his orchestra; Donald Duck in "The Village Smithy"; "At the Country Fair"; a Grantland Rice film; two shorts featuring Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers, and other film stars; and half an hour of newsreels.

Vivian della Chiesa

To sing in Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman," concluding the American Opera Festival, tonight, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Opera Festival On the Radio To Conclude Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the final program in the "First American Opera Festival," Deems Taylor's opera, "The King's Henchman," adapted from Edna St. Vincent Millay's poem, will be presented tonight. The cast includes Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; Kenneth Schon, baritone; and Gordon Difford, baritone. MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Should the Draft Age Be Lowered to Eighteen" will be the subject of "America's Town Meeting." The speakers will be Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Director of Kansas Selective Service System, Dr. Carter Davidson, President, Knox College, and Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York. Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Screen News

"Bambi," Walt Disney's film version of the Felix Salten story, will have its world premiere at the Radio City Music Hall on July 30. The film was five years in production.

★ ★ ★

"Cargo of Innocents," with Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, and Walter Brennan, is now in production at M-G-M under Robert Z. Leonard's direction. The film is based on an original story by Commander Harvey S. Haislip and R. C. Sherriff.

★ ★ ★

Albert Basserman is announced for a featured role in "One Upon a Honeymoon," a Leo McCarey production starring Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers. Mr. Basserman joins a cast which already includes Walter Slezak and Ferike Boros.

About 10,000 Workers Are To Take Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 18—Simultaneous awards of Navy E-for-excellence pennants for jobs "well done" will be made to two Lynn plants of the General Electric Company—the River Works and the West Lynn Works— at ceremonies here tomorrow noon.

At the River Works, 10,000 employees are expected to participate in the colorful program. Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. N., retired, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Arthur E. Frawley, of Lynn; and Chester H. Lang, General Electric Vice-President and Chairman of the Company's War-Activities Committee, will be the principal speakers.

At the West Lynn Works, some 3,000 workers will join in the ceremonies as Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher, U. S. N., retired, Director of Shore Establishments, will present the "E" award. James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, will represent the State.

Token Navy "E" lapel insignias will be awarded to five River Works employees by Capt. John J. Hyland, U. S. N., retired, Inspector of Naval Material. These five men are: William J. Ryan, 44 years' service; Lena W. Morris, 40 years' service; Winthrop H. Davis, President, Apprentice Alumni Association; Victor L. Bent, Employee members of War Production Committees; and Henry J. Sverker, General Foreman, Everett Foundry.

Four employees of the West Lynn Works likewise will be honored with Navy "E" lapel insignia, which will be presented by Capt. E. R. Norton, of the District Material Office. These are: Nora F. Lomasney, longest service woman employee; Robert Connell, longest service male employee; Nicholas M. DuChemin, representing the Management; and Jeremiah A. Linehan, of the Electrical Union.

After the twin ceremonies, every employee of both plants will receive the Navy "E" buttons.

Maine Potatoes In High Demand

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 18 (AP)—Shipments of Maine certified seed potatoes reached an "all-time" high of 2,350,245 one-hundred-pound sacks sold in 27 States and three foreign countries in 1941-42, E. L. Newdick, chief of the State's division of plant industry, reported.

The shipments to out-of-State markets totaled 101,000 sacks over last year, he said. Irish Cobblers, representing 1,000,000 bags, were the most popular variety.

Sizable sales increases were reported in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts, with foreign shipments holding up in South Africa, Uruguay and Brazil.

General Electric's War Workers

Typical of the war production workers to be honored at two Lynn, Mass., plants of the General Electric Company tomorrow, when Navy E-for-excellence pennants will be hoisted with appropriate ceremonies, are Gilbert Kuehl, left, and Wilfred Loader, in the top picture, both former restaurant chefs who now, respectively, operate a turret lathe and a screw machine in one of the G. E. plants. Like so many other G. E. workers, they qualified for their jobs by taking one of the Company's learner courses in machine operation. The lower picture shows a group of young men learning machine operation in one of the General Electric training courses in Pennsylvania.

Needham-Boston Bus Fare Raised

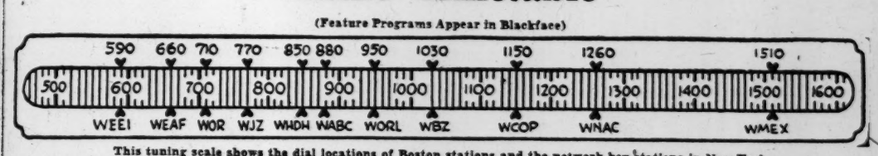
A five-cent increase in bus fares on the Needham to Boston line of the Modern Bus Lines, Inc., has been approved by the State Department of Public Utilities, to become effective on Sunday, June 21.

Under the approved petition, the Needham to Forest Hills fare will be increased from 15 to 20 cents, while the fare from Route 128 to Forest Hills will be boosted from 10 to 15 cents.

"It was represented that increased costs of operation, as well as labor, gasoline, and repair parts, necessitated that the fares be increased if the line were to operate without severe loss in 1942," the Department stated. "It would appear that the increase in rates as proposed are not unreasonable, and should become effective to permit the Company to operate without loss."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Music: recordings
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	New York at Detroit	Dance Music: recordings
3:30	News; Hollywood	Chick Harris' Orchestra.	'Pepper Young's Family'	baseball game	Dance Music: recordings
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Min. from Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Joseph F. Timilty	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	New York at Detroit	Dance Music: recordings
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	baseball game	Dance Music: recordings
4:30	Studio Speaker	'Four O'Clock Tunes'	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Music: recordings
4:45	Press News	4 O'Clock Tunes; News	'Young Widder Brown'	New York at Detroit	Dance Music: recordings
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Music: recordings
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony	'Portia Faces Life'	Sports Matinee	Dance Music: recordings
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music'l Rend'zv's	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Civic Production	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Rodgers & Hart Tunes.
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Al Pearce's Gang	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade.
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Tintypes"; Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera Festi-	Dance Music
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Orchestra	Brice; guests; orchestra	val; Deems Taylor's	Price Control; Songs
8:30	Jim Backus Show:	"Sur Les Boulevards"	The Aldrich Family;	'The King's Henchmen';	'Songs of the Range'
8:45	com'dy; songs; news	Raymond Clapper, News.	dramatic sketch	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Should the Draft	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	"Big Town"; drama	Age Be Lowered to	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album
9:45	"Big Town"; drama	Eighteen?"; Jingles	Maids; guests	Ramparts'; music-drama	Classical Album
10:00	"First Line"; de-	Lum 'n' Abner	Kudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	fense program	Endicott Choir	guests; orchestra	"Roch. at War"; Spkrs.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	America Marches On	"Your War"; drama	Fulton Lewis, Jr., talk.	Griff Williams' Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	"Your War"; drama	Ted Weems' Orchestra.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; News Analysis	Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	News; Fishermen's News	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien; music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Okies"
9:00	Priscalla Fortescue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Songs in the Wind.	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	Recorded BBC News	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Organ Recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	Morning Serenade	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Treasury Star Parade	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	Talk; Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; Yankee House	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Party; Variety; Orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Women's News; Songs	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	"Gene and Glenn"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Quiz Show	News Service	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Market Facts	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade with	"Rubber for Victory"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Leona Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	Margaret Janis	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	D'Artega's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Keith Bennett's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Musical Roundup; News.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama	Marching Along	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Newscast	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
3:15	H. Marble, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	ings
3:30	News; Hollywood	Chick Harris' Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Pirates baseball game	ings
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Home Topics	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Pirates baseball game	ings
4:30	Exploring Space	"4 O'clock Tunes"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45	Press News	"4 O'clock Tunes"; News	'Young Widder Brown'	Pirates baseball game	ings
5:00	"Musical Camera";	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony	'Portia Faces Life'	Sports Matinee	ings
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie, Music.	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News Service	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music'l Rend'zv's	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Songs for Supper"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News	March to Victory
7:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	E. C. Hill; Ques and	"The Lone Ranger";	Grand Central Station;	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Theme Songs"
7:45	Miscues; Quiz show	drama	dramatic sketch	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"Academy Award";	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Songs of Old New York.
8:15	Drama; Tommy	drama	Graham; orchestra	Wm. H. Davis: Inflation	"Price Control"; records
8:30	Riggs; Olyn Lan-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information Please!";	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45	dicy; News	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Men"; chorus; orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	"Listen, America"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra	"Listen, America"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Fidler	cal Album"
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing"	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"How'm I Doin'?";	'Lum 'n' Abner'	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz	'Men, Machines, Victory'	quiz show; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talk; Dance Parade	"America Marches On"	"The Night of June 19";	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	variety program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:00	News; News Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service	Music You Want	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30	ward's Or.; Mas-	Fishermen's News; Orch.	Music You Want	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 257 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week June 22-27, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Friday, July 31, 7:15 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Tuesday, June 30; Monday, Aug. 31, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64mc).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Second-Hand Bridge Solves Factory Problem

LYNN, Mass., June 18 (AP)—Shortage of materials to build a bridge between buildings didn't stump officials of the General Electric Company.

They went shopping and found just what they wanted—an 88-foot span—in Newmarket, N. H., about 50 miles away. The transportation problem was overcome by a big truck and a huge 80-foot crane.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 19
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, June 19

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—My Working Day, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Network Program.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Recorded Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—Orchestra; Soloist.
7:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports; New York Baseball Game at Detroit.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"The King's Henchmen."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Rochester at War"; Speakers.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk.
10:45 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.

ON THE AIR Today

	A.M.
The Breakfast Club	9:30
Second Husband	11:00
Amanda of Honeymoon Hill	11:15
John's Other Wife	11:30
Just Plain Bill	11:45

	P.M.
Easy Aces	7:00
Mr. Keen	7:15
Ramona	9:55
Lum 'n' Abner	10:00

WHDH 850 Kc.

THEY'RE ★ BLUE NETWORK PROGRAMS

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. Starring Michael Whalen. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
"Cruiser Harvard," March ..... Strube
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia ..... Mascagni
"Valse Lyrique" ..... Emerr
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanroma—Leo Litwin
"España," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Child Prodigy" ..... Gould
Polka from "Schwanda, the Bagpipe Player" ..... Weinberger

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:20. "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Bathbone. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Paramount—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—
"The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders and Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:04, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9:

South Station Theater—
"Observe Flag Day," "March of Time—Second Episode. India's War Effort." "Photographing Rocky Mountain Big Game," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Training Animals for Picture Work," "Gloucester and Its Fishing Industry," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"March of Time—India at War." "Superman." "Flo Rito's Musical Revue." "Rocky Mountain Game." "Oddities and Whimsies." "West Point Cadets." 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Suicide Squadron," 11 a. m.; 1:45, 4:30, 7:15. "Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker and Ray Middleton. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Man in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree:

90 Coast Guard Recruits Leave Boston as Training Program Is Expanded

State Guard Enlistments Show Gains

War Activities in New England

Coast Guard Recruiting Drive—Ninety men, largest group of recruits to be sent from New England to begin training in the United States Coast Guard since the war began, left the Boston recruiting office at 70 State Street this morning.

The stepup in Coast Guard recruiting follows the recent abandonment of the quota system made necessary by lack of training facilities. These, however, are now adequate and an unlimited number of men between the ages of 17 and 55 are to be sought in the New England area.

Men enlisting as Apprentice Seamen are sent through an intensive four-week training period, and at the end of three months are advanced to Seaman, Second Class. They are then trained as specialists in whatever branch they seem most apt, and are advanced quickly to petty officer ratings.

The Coast Guard has many openings for men found to be qualified as machinists, internal combustion engine operators, repairmen, radiomen, and cooks. Two Coast Guard Recruiting Offices are maintained in New England, one at 70 State Street, Boston, the other in the Security Building, Vernon Street, Springfield.

Alaskan Attack Spurs State Guard Enlistments—Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of Massachusetts State Guard said today that the Japanese attempt to gain a foothold in Alaska has given impetus to the current recruiting drive of the Guard. Many volunteers, he said, have mentioned the Alaska incident as the reason for their action.

During the first week of June, 220 men were accepted into the State Guard—nearly half the number expected for the entire month of June, General Erickson said.

"We never minimize the threat to Massachusetts," the Adjutant General said. "The Aleutian action has apparently awakened many citizens to the fact that the unpredictable course of this war may swing in any direction and reach our shores at any time.

"Paratroops, enemy agents landed by submarines, or even a small scale invasion are an ever present threat."

Volunteers for the State Guard may apply at any State Armory or at 347 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, headquarters of the Second Division.

"Three-Year Wonders" — Four Rhode Island Midshipmen, and three each from Vermont and New Hampshire, are among the Naval Academy's first batch of "three-year wonders" who will receive commissions as Ensigns tomorrow during June week commencement exercises at Annapolis.

Completing the normal four-year course a year ahead of time, they are members of the 1943 class, totaling 615, first in history to finish the telescoped program now in force.

The Rhode Islanders are: Norman Wilfred Naylor of Cranston and Clyde Bertram Anderson, Alvin Robert Hersh, Jr., and Robert Custer Woodside, all of Newport.

Those from Vermont are: Richard Young Dow of Burlington; Kelvin Clyde Phillips of Moretown, and William Henry Kastenbein of North Bennington.

The men from New Hampshire are: Robert Elmer Staff of Claremont, Donald Edward Perry of Manchester, and Francis Creighton Mulvanity of Nashua.

Worcester Plant Gets "E"—The Navy's "E" pennant for excellence in production was awarded to the Worcester plant of the American Steel and Wire Company at ceremonies in the Municipal Auditorium last night.

The plant last year set 139 new records in production and last month added two more.

Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. (Ret.), made the presentation to Clifford F. Hoods of Cleveland, president, before 3,500 of the employees. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall praised the company for its work.

Awards for Springfield Companies—The War Department has announced that Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and the Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal, will present Army-Navy Star awards to two machine tool companies in a public ceremony at Springfield, Saturday. The blue pennants with white stars will be presented to officials of the Van Norman Machine Tool Company and the Baush Machine Tool Company in a joint program. The awards, said the War Department, were for "outstanding contribution to machine tool output in the war production program."

Dr. Harold J. Tobin

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Dr. Harold J. Tobin, political science professor at Dartmouth College, who passed on here yesterday, was considered an authority on the League of Nations and in 1934 acted as critic of the Model League sessions held at Harvard. He also was active in the work of the Foreign Policy Association.

By a Staff Photographer

Brother Signs Up Brother

A year and 10 months ago Robert E. Kilthau of Patchogue, L. I., signed up in the United States Coast Guard. Today his "kid" brother George arrived at the Boston Recruiting office, 70 State Street, and found Robert, now a Yeoman, First Class, behind a typewriter and ready to sign him up. By joining up today young Robert became a member of the largest group of recruits to leave for training since the war began.

First Reports Due Tomorrow On Bay State Rubber Drive

First complete reports on the contributions of Massachusetts citizens to the National Rubber Scrap Salvage drive will be ready tomorrow, J. C. Richdale, State Chairman, announced today.

Only sketchy reports were on hand today, he said, adding that these bore out earlier indications of a heavy yield. The State Chairman said he had turned an army of statisticians on the task of amassing complete information on the rubber returns from every part of the State.

Meanwhile, blazing the way for other fire departments of the country to follow them, the Brookline Fire Department yesterday contributed more than four tons of scrap rubber as its "bit" in the two weeks' drive Uncle Sam is making to obtain enough rubber for vitally essential war needs.

Led by Charles F. Rowley, Fire Commissioner of Brookline, and Chief Selden R. Allen, two big fire trucks, each loaded to capacity, pulled into the Lapham-Brown filling station, Worcester Turnpike and Reservoir Road, and Lt. John Meehan and Firemen Frank Green, Thomas Norris, Joseph Harrington, John Brutches, and John J. Costello set to work unloading the rubber.

Proprietors Raymond W. Lapham and George V. Brown and Fred I. Chace, representative of the Texaco Company, which is allied with the fuel oil interests supporting the drive, were amazed at the huge pile of rubber the firemen brought.

It included hundreds of feet of used fire hose, old tires, rubber mats, blankets, coats, helmets, boots, and other worn-out fire-fighting paraphernalia.

For good measure, the Brookline firemen had raided their own homes and brought along hot-water bags, garden hose, children's rubber toys, and shower-bath curtains.

The pile was so big it blocked the driveway and Mr. Chace had to telephone his company to rush two trucks to take it away to one of the company's storage points before it can be freighted direct to a reclamation establishment.

The gasoline filling stations will continue to take collections from individual men, women, and children, but big stores, mills, factories, and junk dealers who have gathered the rubber in quantities of many tons are asked to hold their supplies until they receive orders to ship them direct to the reclamation plants.

"We are getting enough rubber here in Massachusetts to help in the construction of thousands of airplanes, tanks and other mechanized war equipment," said Gurth F. Chambers, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, which is allied with the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, War Production Board, in the big drive. "I cannot conceive any other section of the country equalling the prorata response made by New England men, women, and children. I believe we are setting the pace for the whole country.

"Of course, all will depend on us keeping up our present pace right up to the finish of the drive on June 30. If the Bay State holds to its present pace right down the home stretch, Massachusetts will lead the country."

International Relations Talks At Wellesley June 23–July 3

Announcement of the series of public evening lectures, sponsored by the New England Institute of International Relations, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, is arousing additional interest this year—when events near home are being sought by very many persons.

The Institute itself is being held on the Wellesley College campus from June 23 to July 3—with swimming, tennis and other forms of vacation recreation interspersed—for those who enjoy them—with the lecture courses and discussion sessions. The morning and afternoon events are for full-time members of the Institute, but the evening lectures by notable authorities on various phases of international relations, are open to the public. Busses pass close to Alumnae Hall, and there is convenient train service to Wellesley. The lectures will begin promptly at 8:15 o'clock and end at 9:30 p. m.

On Tuesday June 23, the speaker will be Dr. J. Anton deHaas, professor of international economic relationships at the Harvard Business School. His subject will be "The Postwar Economic World."

The next evening Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, distinguished Brazilian educator and journalist, who is now on a traveling fellowship to study American education systems, will lecture on the subject: "The Western Hemisphere Grows Together."

On Thursday, June 25, Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, director of the Foreign Policy Association's research department, and specialist in Russian and Italian affairs, will speak on "Russia's role in the World After the War."

On Friday, June 26, Bertram Pickard, Secretary of the Friends' International Center in Geneva, until the fall of France, will talk on "The War and England's New Social Order."

"The World Must Be Governed" will be the subject discussed on Sunday evening by Vernon Nash, Executive Director of the National Peace Conference.

Carl J. Hambro, who has served as President of the Norwegian Parliament and of the Assembly of the League of Nations, will discuss "Ways in Which the Old League Failed," on Monday, June 29.

On Tuesday, June 30, Mr. Hambro will join with Bertram Pickard and Devere Allen—editor of World-over Press—in a symposium on "What Kind of World Organization in the Postwar Era?"

On Wednesday, July 1, Roland H. Bainton, professor of church history at Yale University, will lecture on "Spiritual Bases of World Order" and finally, on Thursday, July 2, Psune-chi You, Consul-General of China in New York City, will speak on "China in the New World."

Detailed information about these lectures and membership in the Institute may be obtained from the Director, George A. Selleck, whose telephone number is Trowbridge 3867.

Congregationalists Meet

DURHAM, N. H., June 18 (AP)—Faced with the problems of a church in wartime, an eight-day biennial meeting of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches in America opened today at the University of New Hampshire.

The forenoon was devoted to registration. The first convention session was scheduled for 2 p. m. with Acting Moderator John V. Sees of Kansas, presiding.

Initial business meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and of the Board of Home Missions will precede the election of a moderator and the appointment of a committee on resolutions.

Among those mentioned for the office of moderator is the Rev. Dr. Boynton Merrill, minister of the Second Church, Newton, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. John S. Whale, President of the Cheshunt College and moderator of the Free Church Federal Council of England and Wales, will represent that church at the convention.

Conservation Of Criminal Justice Urged

A warning that we must exert ourselves to preserve the great improvements of the past 50 years in methods of criminal justice, in spite of the contrary pressures which always accompany a war period, was voiced this morning by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard University Law School before the Conference of United States Probation Officers of the New England States which has been meeting this week at Harvard University.

"We must remember," said Dean Pound, "that our American way of life which we talk so much about includes these socialized, enlightened methods of criminal justice. We must make certain that the exigencies of taxation do not starve out the useful social agencies in the government."

Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of The Osborne Association, urged that probation officers work to get as many of the men who are i ntheir care into the armed services as they could. Qualifying his advice with the statement that "of course, there are types of offenders who must never be allowed to enter defense industry, or the services," he went on to assure his listeners that the government places no official prohibition on the employment of probationers or parolees in war industries, and that any claim to the contrary by an uninformed employer could confidently be refuted. Furthermore, he pointed to new legislation—the Thomas Bill—that makes Army enlistment possible for men with a criminal record.

"I was forcibly impressed," said Mr. MacCormick, "when I was recently at the Atlanta Penitentiary with the tremendous atmosphere of activity that prevailed there. It was like a shipyard, with day and night shifts and everybody talking about war production, and even the open forum given over to heated though intelligent discussion of strikes in wartime."

Opportunity to aid in the nations war effort, he declared, would not only provide the erstwhile or potential criminal with an incentive for activity along right lines, but also would provide him with a constructive record which in after years he could place beside his criminal record.

"We gain two for one," he said, "when we reclaim a criminal and make of him a successful fighting man, we take a man from enemy ranks—for he was considered an 'enemy of society'—and put him into the ranks on our side."

Dr. Eleanor Touroff Glueck, who with her husband, Dr. Sheldon Glueck, has just completed a survey of "500 Criminal Careers,' urged care in selecting for probation only those most likely to respond satisfactorily. How to do this, she suggested, might be determined from some scale based on thorough case surveys.

In what she and her husband had found in their own studies, certain conclusions were apparent, Mrs. Glueck said. For example, most satisfactory probationers were found to come from better family conditions, from more comfortable economic circumstances, from the smaller families, and from parents with at least common-school education. The satisfactory probationer was usually the individual with good health and a fair schooling, who in childhood had evidenced an attachment to his family, and had not utilized his youthful leisure harmfully. Persons who had begun work early in life were also found to be most responsive to probation guidance.

Attention to these considerations before entering the comparatively extensive process of probation, Dr. Glueck advised, would save both money and effort.

The conference closes with a single session tomorrow morning.

Looks Like Dry Week-End For Motorists

Faced with the dire prospect of a dry week-end, as far as gasoline supplies are concerned, Massachusetts motorists were confronted today with an ever-mounting number of "No Gas" signs on pumps throughout the State. And chiefly because the order from Washington, increasing the value of the ration-card units from three gallons to six, had enabled them, for the time being, to double the amounts of gasoline they had been getting previously.

Throughout the State, gasoline supplies at retail stations have dwindled, and in many cases entirely vanished, according to the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association. And Frederick H. Moore, Secretary of the Association, added that unless existing restrictions on deliveries to the stations were removed, many would have no more motor fuel until the first of next week.

Mr. Moore asserted that in addition to seeking additional gasoline supplies, he had pressed Federal officials in Washington, asking them to abolish for the present the restrictions limiting deliveries to retailers to the 1st, 10th, and 20th days of the month

Two Pairs the Limit

A person in Norway possessing two pairs of shoes is not eligible to purchase another pair, the Department of Commerce says.

Rises High

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Eunice P. Sim

Top-ranking member of Boston University's 1941 law school graduating class who has become at 24 the youngest Assistant Attorney General in the history of Massachusetts. She was appointed by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, to assist in the work of appraising the financial condition of the Boston Elevated, charged by the Boston Finance Commission with maintaining a sloppy system of accounting. She became a member of the Boston Bar Association only last December.

Boston Bartenders Agree To Report Axis Propaganda

Boston Bartenders Labor Union officials have agreed with civilian defense leaders that "cafes, hotel cocktail lounges, and taverns" are "fertile cases for the dissemination of Axis propaganda," the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today.

Following a conference between the Hub Bartenders Union and Robert H. Knapp, head of the Defense Committee's Division of Propaganda Research, the liquor dispensers agreed to report the "vicious, Axis-inspired rumors" they hear over the bars in the course of the day's business.

John J. Kearney, Executive Secretary of the Boston Bartenders Union, Local 34, of the American Federation of Labor, represented the liquor men.

The bartenders have been asked to volunteer as "espionage agents" in tracking down demoralizing gossip .

"War, as it is now fought, is a battle of ideas as well as guns," Mr. Knapp said, in making the announcement. "Ideas succeeded more than guns in destroying France."

"Ideas, spread by rumors, can destroy confidence, foment dissention, and create confusion in the ranks of our citizens.

"This the Nazis know. Just as our shores must be protected by the Army and Navy, so the psychological front must be protected against the propaganda of the Axis."

Mr. Kearney, in a communication of members of Local 34, said that after "rumors, underground talk, and gossip of a demoralizing nature" have been heard by the bartenders, they will be "checked with the Axis short-wave broadcasts, and, if sufficiently dangerous, efforts will be made to expose their falsity."

Neither Mr. Kearney nor Mr. Knapp suggested that the saloons be closed for the duration of the war.

10,000 Thermal Features

Yellowstone National Park contains not less than 10,000 thermal features—geysers, hot springs, mud pots, boiling pools, fumeroles, and other forms.

Father's Day
This Sunday
Select a Gift for him from our extensive assortment of
MEN'S WEAR
Charles & David
3 Stores
232 Mass. Avenue, Boston
North Station
183 Tremont Street

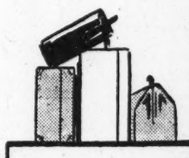
A PIG
has no place in a coach seat!

You can dress a pig up any way you choose—you can even kill him, cure him, polish him, and make him into a pigskin bag—but he's *still* out of place in a coach seat!

Yes, Vacationers and Weekenders, we're still talking to *you*. We refer to the half-dozen suitcases you take on weekend trips. We think your reluctance to be parted from a one of them—yes, even one little overnight bag—shows commendable loyalty. But it's unfair to Organized Train Travel.

In the carefree days B. G. R. (Before Gas Rationing), we had room enough on our Boston and Maine cars to let you put your extra bags on the seat beside you. Nowadays, though, we need every empty seat for *human* passengers. It's hardly fair to let suitcases ride in plushy comfort, while paying customers stand.

So we ask that you check your bags from now on. It won't cost you a penny. It will make more room for everybody. And it'll keep the pigs safe and snug in the baggage car, where they belong.



HOW
TO CHECK YOUR BAGGAGE

Practically all trains carry baggage cars. Here's how to check your personal baggage. It's as simple as this:

1. Present your ticket and baggage to the Baggage Room attendant.
2. He will issue you an individual claim check and attach a duplicate check to your baggage.
3. Upon arrival at your destination present your claim check to the agent (allowing sufficient time for loading and unloading trains).
4. Your baggage will be delivered to you at the station free of charge.

BOSTON and MAINE

'Lexington's Last Hour: A Tale of Gallantry'

CHICAGO, June 18—This is the story of the Lexington's last hour.

It is a tale of gallantry above and beyond the valor of men in the heat of battle.

It is the story of a crew, smashed and blitzed from the air by an overwhelming enemy force, that rose to a second desperate fight when attacked from within by natural enemies that fed upon the fuels and stores within the aircraft carrier.

It is an account of the dogged determination and unshakable courage with which the humblest and highest members of the ship's company strove together. . . .

Many of the men who distinguished themselves so greatly during these final nine hours of the Lexington's existence as a ship had been Navy men for only a few months. Many of them had joined after the Japanese assaults on Pearl Harbor. Many were on their first cruise.

When it was over the oldest, tried seadogs in the crew declared that these as yet unsalted tars had behaved like "old man o' warsmen"—the Navy's highest tribute to Navy men.

'I Saw What I Could'

No one man could have seen all there was to see aboard the Lexington during those final hours. I saw what I could, and made straggling notes that later merely served to jog my memory. Much of what I am about to tell I learned from the lips of the ship's officers and men while we were on a long voyage back to the California port where we disembarked 25 days after these stirring happenings.

I Was Aboard

The last hour that preceded the Lexington's plunge beneath the surface of the Coral Sea is pictured by Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune correspondent, who was aboard the aircraft carrier, in another copyrighted article released through the Associated Press.

The fight to save the Lexington began as soon as the attack upon it had ceased that morning of last May 8. . . .

Five torpedoes had torn huge holes—20 to 30 feet in diameter—in its port side along the water line and below it. One heavy bomb, probably a Japanese 1,000 pounder, had hit the ship's rail on the forward flight deck and on the port forward 5-inch gun position. . . .

In addition to these direct hits by torpedoes and bombs, the Lexington also had been damaged to some extent by scores of near misses by Japanese dive bombers. . . .

It had taken, in the swift air battle, a six-degree list to the port side as water poured through the torpedo holes.

Finally the heavy bomb which struck the rail of the forward flight deck had penetrated into the living quarters below. There a quantity of five-inch shells, which were stacked so as to be close at hand for rapid firing, had been set off. The combination of explosions had started a fire and had been responsible for heavy casualties among the Marines who formed the gun crews. . . .

25 Knots Maintained

This damage, however, was not sufficient to stop the Lexington. Indeed its speed never dropped below 25 knots until hours after the attack. . . .

Aboard the Lexington the routine of a carrier in dangerous waters was going on. . . . Our fighting planes, which had been in the air for durations ranging from one to three hours each, began coming back on board. . . .

The torpedo holes had been "forgotten" by the expedient of closing off the required number of watertight compartments in the hull. This had not noticeably affected the vessel's buoyancy. But this rosy picture was not to endure much longer.

At 12:45 p. m. there was a heavy, dull explosion inside the hull. I was standing on the flight deck and my knees buckled as the ship shook. Going below with damage parties I found that the blast had come from deep within, and had twisted heavy, steel, watertight doors from their hinges.

We discovered that the explosion had been caused by the igniting of volatile vapor from aviation gasoline that had seeped through fractured bulkheads from the huge storage tanks where fuel for the Lexington's air fleet was stored. . . .

Stubborn Fires

Fires at a number of points in the opened holds were burning fiercely. . . .

Because the hold was opened the fires could not be isolated and smothered. All the ship's chemical equipment was rushed into the job, but it was not enough. . . .

About 1 p. m. we found that the fire blast had killed Commander H. R. Healy, who had been working below. It also had thrown Commander Arthur J. White, the ship's surgeon through one of his hospital doors. . . .

The second explosion came about 25 minutes after the first. It was the beginning of a series that ultimately came at intervals of a few seconds. That, however, was hours later. Each explosion damaged the fuel and aviation gasoline storage tanks further and the escape of these combustible fluids grew more rapidly as the day faded.

After the third and fourth explosions, the navigator reported that the steering apparatus for the Lexington, which had functioned perfectly in the battle and up to that time, had failed. This failure was due to the loss of electric power for the bridge control. Men were stationed at the "trick wheel"—an auxiliary wheel situated deep inside the ship, where it was operated by hand. But the greatest difficulty for the navigators was the loss of electrical communications systems to pass their orders to the wheelsmen.

When the fires destroyed these systems a line of men was formed along the deck, down from the bridge, and thence down into the ship's bowels where the "trick wheel" was being operated. Orders were transmitted by word of mouth from man to man down this line and rudder directions were entirely dependent upon this relay system, which was slow.

Ventilating System Stops

With the failure of the electrical power systems came an interruption of the great blowers—the ship's ventilating system. Heat quickly rose in the engine and fire rooms to between 145 and 162 degrees Fahrenheit. Nevertheless, the engineer's gang stayed at their posts and kept their equipment going to give the 25-knot speed demanded. . . .

The steel decks above the fires grew unbearably hot and flames licked their way up through the twisted open scuttles.

Then the fire engulfed the machine shop. Twenty bombs—each weighing 1,000 pounds of which three quarters was TNT—were stored there, for loading into our heavy dive bombers. Further aft in the fire area was a stock of 48 torpedo warheads—about 550 pounds each, or a total of 26,400 pounds, of the best explosive the Navy knows how to make.

Commander Seligman personally was leading his fire-fighting squads. Smoke below became so dense that beams from electric flashlights would not penetrate it. . . .

Some of these fire fighters were killed or burned by almost every explosion. . . .

Several times Commander Seligman was blown through open doors and out of scuttle holes. . . .

One of the most violent explosions of all came at 2:45 p. m. It happened just forward of the bridge and caused much damage. . . .

Steering Becomes Difficult

The Lexington was still making headway strongly although its steering was becoming awkward. . . .

At 4 p. m., Captain Sherman ordered the engines stopped and fire rooms abandoned. Lieut. Commander Mike Coffin, who received the order, stayed at his post passing on the word and assuring himself that every man got out. . . .

The fight against the fire continued for another hour, at which time it was evident to all aboard it that the carrier could not be saved.

To remain aboard the ship any longer was courting disaster. An officer braves the heat and flames below to test the temperature of the bombs and warheads. When he put his hand on their cases his palm was scorched. This meant, of course, that the temperatures of the explosives inside were beyond the heat level at which natural scientists decreed they would detonate. . . .

The time had arrived to make the momentous decision of abandoning the famous old ship, a powerful weapon of war which represented an enormous investment in cash and security for the nation. It always is hard for a captain to leave his ship, especially so in wartime when it is needed. But before Captain Sherman spoke, Admiral Fitch suggested that abandonment begin.

I heard the exchange of words, which was far from the usual conception of such a dramatic moment.

Order to Abandon

Admiral Fitch leaned over the high railing around his little bridge on "the island" and spoke to Captain Sherman, who was pacing the navigating bridge 10 feet below him. The Admiral pitched his voice in a conversational tone, saying:

"Well, Fred, I guess it's time to get the men off."

It was 5:15 p. m., the end of the battle for the Lexington.

Its battered, exhausted, scorched, and singed crew gathered on the after end of the flight deck. Forward all was ablaze and the flight deck was too hot to put foot upon it.

Admiral Fletcher sent several destroyers alongside, and we transferred our wounded, 160 men, to the vessel. Hundreds of the other crew members also stepped aboard the destroyers.

Still other hundreds let long hemp ropes down the sides of the Lexington, slid down them, and into the limpid waters of the Coral Sea. Many life rafts were floating around the Lexington's stern. Big Navy whaleboats from cruisers and destroyers were plying back and forth. A few men struck out to swim the quarter mile to the nearest cruisers.

Several members of flight crews removed the little yellow life rafts from fighter planes on the flight deck—planes that never would fly again. These men used the rafts to ferry themselves across to the warships standing by. It should be mentioned that 25 per cent of the Lexington's fighting planes—especially picked for lack of damage—were flown off its burning deck long before the fire was beyond all control and landed on its companion carrier. The number of planes thus saved was limited by the capacity of the other carrier's hangars.

Ice Cream Maneuver

I joined a group of pilots who remembered that the ship's store of ice cream would melt soon with the refrigerator's electric current cut off. Rather than lose it they got several two-gallon cans and we sat around under the wings of planes parked on the deck and ate the ice cream from paper drinking cups.

This was typical of the leisurely way in which the ship was abandoned. There was no hurry, no scrambling. This discipline was part of the reason roll calls later revealed that 92 per cent of its personnel were safely transferred from here. Only 8 per cent of the original complement were missing. Most of these were victims of air fighting, the bombing or torpedoing of the Lexington, or finally, of the fire fighting and internal explosions.

I did a last turn on the deck with Lieutenant Commander Edward H. Eldredge, an air officer, after most of the crew had left. We decided to take the next favorable chance ourselves. My preparations consisted of transferring all notes to a breast pocket of my shirt, where I hoped they would stay dry. Then I picked up a rope with a big knot at its end, where I might sit until picked up, and cautiously slid down. . . .

In two minutes I was picked up in a whaleboat with other men. We towed several life rafts as well, and got a number of men to a cruiser. I stayed aboard the cutter with the coxswain and we commenced to gather in men who were swimming and showing signs of exhaustion. . . .

Final Explosions

While we were thus engaged there came a heavy explosion aboard the Lexington that sent the amidship portion of the flight deck hurtling into the air. Flames burst through. Immediately afterward came a blinding flash, a tremendous shock, and a billowing cloud of black smoke soaring skyward as the 1,000-pound bombs exploded. Bits of steel deck and side plates showered the sea for hundreds of yards around, endangering all in the water and in the boats.

I later learned that Commander Seligman had just slid down a rope into the sea and Captain Sherman was still on a rope when this explosion came. They had stayed to the last to see that every man got away.

Only a few minutes later the after tip of the flight deck was blasted away. Planes were tossed into the water when the torpedo warheads let go. Captain Sherman and Commander Seligman were swimming to a cutter when this happened. Luckily they were not harmed by the debris that fell all around them and they were rescued. . . .

A destroyer stood by to administer the finishing coup. This consisted of a salvo of four more heavy torpedoes delivered at close range. After their blasts had opened new holes the Lexington slowly filled with water and gradually, still upright, slid with a prolonged hiss beneath the water.

"She was a lady to the end," one of its officers exclaimed as the glow of its flames died away.

Girls Ferry Fighters

International

American Women Flying for Britain

Somewhere in England: Miss Virginia Farr (left) of New Jersey and Miss Louise (Dutch) Schuurman of Long Island, N. Y., are pictured before one of the fighting planes they fly in England. They are two of the group of five American women brought to Britain by Jacqueline Cochrane to join the Air Transport Auxiliary, a women's ferrying service which transports planes from the factories to the RAF fighting stations.

Army Orders Freight Car Strike to End

By the Associated Press

The Army issued an ultimatum at Michigan City, Ind., last night that if a dispute which has closed the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company's plant was not settled by Monday, June 22, Government contracts for 27 freight cars daily would be taken elsewhere.

The ultimatum came from Maj. H. J. Hocker of the Chicago Engineers' Procurement District of the Army 36 hours after a walkout over a contract dispute closed the works, making 1,000 employees idle.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (American Federation of Labor) seeks increased wages and improved working conditions but did not make public its specific demands or prevailing scales. Charles Burchfield, Brotherhood representative, said the management has insisted since March 15 that it was "too busy" to negotiate with the union to replace a contract which expired April 16.

A. A. Longman, Plant Superintendent, has declined to comment on the controversy.

Major Hocker said the company needed only 30 days' more work to complete an order for 1,500 cars for the Engineers' Corps and that the plant had been turning out 27 cars a day. He said the work stoppage meant the loss of the services of that many additional freight cars in a critical time.

Labor and strike developments elsewhere:

Atlantic City, N. J.—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.) offered to work on war contracts for lower wages than are now paid on private contracts, provided manufacturers of war goods passed the savings on to the Government.

The Union's General Executive Board, in voting the offer, proposed no specific percentage of wage reduction on Government work, but appointed a five-man committee to discuss the subject with representatives of the Government and manufacturers.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Union Bag & Paper Corporation officials and A. F. of L. union representatives reached an agreement under which some 1,400 employees of the company's Hudson Falls plant will receive an immediate four-cent-an-hour pay raise and a week's paid vacation.

Dr. Karl Karlson, Assistant General Manager of mills and factories for the company, estimated the changes will cost the concern an extra $155,000 yearly. Present wage scales were not announced.

Detroit—A short-lived strike at the plant of the Aluminum Company of America forced cancellation of a program honoring visiting British and American war heroes.

The plant was closed after some employees quit work at 8 p. m. Tuesday, protesting "against refusal of the company to negotiate a new contract."

At the urging of leaders of the Aluminum Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), a State labor conciliator and and Army Air Corps procurement officer, the strikers voted to return to work, and partial production was resumed at 4 p. m., June 17. The plant employs 2,300 men.

Portland, Ore.—A National War Labor Board decision gave night shift workers their first wage differential in lumbering history and hoisted wages 7½ cents an hour.

Worth Lowery, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations International Woodworkers of America, who announced the award, said it increased the minimum of 33,500 fir workers and 6,000 plywood workers to 82½ cents an hour, and of about 25,000 pine workers to about 80 cents. He said, however, the pine wage was not stabilized.

Canada Raises Military Age

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP)—Canada raised from 30 to 35 today the age for single men and childless widowers subject to compulsory military training under the National Act for Service in the Dominion and its territorial waters.

The proclamation was announced in the House of Commons by J. T. Thorson, Minister of War Services. The next step is expected to be the drafting of married men, starting with those who were 21 and married in July, 1940.

An amendment to remove from the mobilization act the restriction against using conscripted men outside of Canada now is being debated in Parliament. Mr. Thorson said that introduction of conscription for overseas service at present would be harmful to the war effort.

Mr. Thorson said care should be taken to maintain a proper balance between the armed forces and other essential war services.

There are three primary objectives in Canada's total war effort, he said: The production of materials of war, production of food and the raising and equipping of the armed forces.

"An attempt has been made to identify conscription for overseas service with total war effort," Mr. Thorson said. "There is no necessary connection between the two."

Meanwhile new Government regulations requiring nearly every person in the Dominion to obtain a permit before changing his job were announced by Elliott M. Little, director of national selective service.

The new order, affecting both men and women, except those in agriculture, is effective immediately. It extends the previous regulations concerning employment in so-called "restricted occupations" to almost every form of work.

McNutt Announces New Appointments

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, has been appointed to head the Manpower Commission's professional and technical employment and training division.

The appointment was announced by Paul V. McNutt, Commission chairman, along with the following other selections:

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, to be head of the Commission's national roster, scientific and specialized personnel. Dr. Carmichael is president of Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

Dr. William Haber, chief, planning and progress reports division. He is on leave from University of Michigan.

Robert C. Weaver of Washington, chief, Negro manpower service.

Will W. Alexander, chief, minority groups service. He is a native of Missouri.

Dutch Persist in Allied Cause; Ships, Fliers, and Soldiers Busy

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even after having lost control over most of their colonial possessions—which followed 22 months after the loss of their European territory—the Dutch Government-in-Exile in London is still a powerful member of the United Nations.

Hundreds of Dutch merchantmen are sailing in the vast Allied convoys, some of which are protected on their voyages by Dutch naval vessels. Mine sweepers of the Royal Netherlands Navy are active along the British coast.

Dutch motor torpedo boats, submarines, and aircraft are taking part in expeditions against German and Italian transports in the North Sea as well as in the Mediterranean, and are making things unpleasant for German ships which pass along the Norwegian coast.

The shipbuilding program of the United Nations takes care of Dutch needs, too. Only a few weeks ago the destroyer Van Galen was commissioned under the Netherlands red, white and blue ensign in Great Britain.

Fliers Reached Australia

These, however, are not the only contributions of the Dutch to the Allied cause. When Java fell, on March 7 of this year, a relatively large number of Dutch fliers made their escape to Australia. From Australian soil they are carrying on their fight against the Japanese.

The DAF is likely to play an every increasing role in aerial combats. Early this year the Dutch were forced to transfer their air training school from Java to Australia. Three months ago the school was moved to the United States.

At Jackson, Miss., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are the basic and advanced training field and the primary school located where the Dutch boys receive flying and ground instruction from their own officers.

They fly Vultee, Beechcraft and Lockheed planes and are eager to get their "wings" and to prove over foreign waters what they have learned in the United States.

Ground Army Active

Besides that Dutch air force "in the making" there is a Dutch ground army "in the being." It is rarely heard of, but it is engaged in a ceaseless battle against the Japanese invaders in the East Indies. Under the command of Netherland generals, a considerable contingent of Dutch, British, Americans, and natives is still fighting in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes.

These forces are well equipped and provisioned, and, though they may not be strong enough to venture at major operations, their ubiquity, resourcefulness and resiliency constitute a formidable threat to the invaders.

The Dutch Colonial Minister, Dr. Hubert J. Van Mook, revealed that he is able to keep in touch with the guerrillas, thanks to short-wave transmitters which are operated by some of the detachments.

It is likely that the communication is not restricted on radio messages, but, for obvious reasons, Dr. Van Mook could not give information either on this subject or on the size of the guerrillas or their whereabouts.

From all available information it may be concluded that the Japanese meet considerable resistance in the East Indies, not only from the jungle armies, but also from the native population.

Despite their promise to the Indians to treat them better than the European inhabitants of the islands, the conquerors make little headway. The general feeling among the natives appears to be fairly adequately represented by what a Javanese told a Dutch colonel. "Whenever you have need of men," he said, "I shall be ready."

Oil Plants Still Closed

The efforts of the Japanese to restore the destroyed oil fields yielded little results up to now. Many of their technicians were killed in their attempts to quench the fires, and the date for the reopening of the pumping stations had to be postponed time and again.

Tokyo announced recently that oil production in Sumatra and Borneo will be resumed by next August. Yet this claim must not be taken too seriously. By the same token, the Japanese claimed to have gained full control over the East Indies immediately after the fall of Bandoeng. Actually, they are far from it and had to give themselves the lie at various occasions.

The mounting number of executions announced by the Radio Batavia are the best proof that the East Indians are by no means as co-operative as would be necessary to justify the term "control."

On the whole, the Japanese follow closely the Nazi pattern of "How to behave in conquered territory." They export whatever they can lay hand on and they balance that "trade" by importing bank bills printed in Japan.

All foreign-controlled banks were closed; their business was taken over by branches of the three leading Japanese banks. Nearly all the Dutch civil servants were dismissed. Some of them were executed, some imprisoned, some only stripped of their clothing to prevent escapes.

A stiff levy was imposed upon all "foreigners." It went under the name of "registration fee." When registering, the foreigner had to pledge to obey the Japanese rule. Those who refused the pledge were told that they must not consider themselves to stay under "Japanese protection." Which, in the end, might not make a great difference.

15,000,000 German Women in War Work

BERN, Switzerland, June 18 (AP)—Fifteen million German women now are engaged in war work, 9,400,000 of them in various kinds of compulsory service, an announcement in Berlin says.

Six million are married and 2,500,000 have children who are cared for during the day in Nazi Party institutions.

Beginning June 1, women took over many police duties.

A neutral dispatch from Berlin said most of the women workers "are badly affected" by war service and "sometimes are more sullen than polite."

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500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Report of Boats Meeting Subs Results in Restriction Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18—Operations by pleasure and fishing vessels along the Atlantic Coast are being restricted today under orders issued here by Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, United States Coast Guard commandant, following reports of contact by such craft with enemy submarines.

"It has been our policy to play ball as far as possible with pleasure and fishing craft without jeopardizing the national interest," Admiral Waesche declared over the long-distance telephone from Washington to a representative of the Atlantic City Tuna Club.

"However, we must make sure that no contact is made with enemy submarines. We know such contact has been made and we can't be too careful, so there will have to be some sacrifices made.

"We like to co-operate as fully as possible with commercial fishermen who go out to make a living, but as for pleasure craft going to the open sea, restrictions will have to be enforced.

See Hitler

"Any other arrangements will have to be made with Hitler, and I am not in communication with him."

Admiral Waesche's order gave credence to an unconfirmed report that a single Japanese fisherman was caught by Coast Guards off the Atlantic City Inlet Station en route to a rendezvous with an enemy submarine. A Federal Bureau of Investigation roundup of all unregistered aliens in this district followed.

Reports of similar incidents along the Atlantic Coast, particularly in southern waters, have reached the press.

Ralph Harcourt, formerly commodore of the Atlantic City Tuna Club, one of the prime movers in the petition to ease marine restrictions, voiced the belief today that the possibility of such subversive activities had been removed. He cited the registration of all craft and full identity of crews, including fingerprinting.

Maurice Y. Cole, Atlantic City attorney and present commodore of the shore club, which has a nation-wide membership, originally took the matter up with United States Senator William H. Smathers (D), of New Jersey.

Inside Waters

Present restrictions imposed by the Coast Guard confine purely pleasure boats to operation in inside waters, whereas "party" boats, so designated on their license, and commercial fishing craft may operate outside within a 12-mile limit. At the present time, privately owned vessels are permitted to operate between sunrise and sunset only in the inland waterways.

Mr. Cole told Senator Smathers that so-called "pleasure boats" were sizeable and operated by a captain and assistants. Tuna fishing is carried on off Atlantic City to a distance of 50 miles and more at sea.

Senator Smathers agreed with Mr. Cole that the present regulations were "discriminating and unfair."

Among the reasons advanced to Washington for seeking the modification were:

1. Owners of boats will not knowingly obstruct or permit others to obstruct the prosecution of the war in these waters.
2. Because of the regulations, boat owners are not having boats overhauled, resulting in heavy financial loss to many businesses in the resort that cater to fishing parties.
3. That failure to overhaul boats will make these craft unavailable for immediate use either by the United States Government or civilian defense councils in case of emergencies.
4. That gasoline restrictions will not materially increase the burden of the Coast Guard in supervision and rescue work.
5. It will permit the taking of large quantities of food fish.
6. It will fill the need for recreation for the duration of the war.
7. Such boats will not be a menace to the Navy, Coast Guard or any other department of the government.
8. The Tuna Club will continue its strict obedience and complete co-operation to the Coast Guard in all its activities.

Reports to Horthy

BERN, Switzerland, June 18 (AP)—Premier Nicholas Kallay returned to Budapest after his tour of Transylvania to confer with Regent Nicholas Horthy and the Cabinet on Hungary's relations with Rumania.

The Hungarian Government was expected to take formal steps within the next few days, involving at least a strong diplomatic denunciation of Rumanian treatment of the Hungarian minority.

Premier Kallay, in his concluding speech in Transylvania, said he wished to re-state clearly for those on both sides of the frontier that Hungary was determined to defend its territory and would brook no interference.

Midway-Coral Japan Losses 10 Times U. S.

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, June 18 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of Pacific Fleet, said yesterday Japanese personnel losses in the Coral Sea and Midway battles were at least 10 times greater than those of the United States and that enemy plane losses were in the same proportion.

The Admiral asserted in an address to the fleet, in which he awarded medals to submarine and aviation personnel, that air power "has taken the leading role in fleet engagements of the war in the Pacific and will continue to do so as the war progresses."

Text of Nimitz's Talk

Following is a partial text of Admiral Nimitz's talk:

Although the results obtained in this Midway action are properly attributed to the fine teamwork of all services working together, I wish particularly to commend the officers and men of the carrier air groups who formed the spearheads and shock forces of the attack, not only at Midway but in the Coral Sea—and before that, in the Marshall-Gilbert and Wake-Marcus operations.

Air power has taken the leading role in fleet engagements of the war in the Pacific and will continue to do so as the war progresses. Veterans among the carrier air groups pioneered the air tactics that have been so effective against the enemy.

We can take satisfaction in the knowledge that in every meeting with the enemy since Dec. 7 his losses have greatly exceeded ours, and that in the Coral Sea and Midway actions his personnel losses were at least 10 times greater than ours, and his plane losses in almost the same ratio.

Battle Strength on Upgrade

We are greatly increasing our battle strength. Our ships, planes and pilots are being added in constantly increasing numbers. It will soon be possible to organize additional carrier groups and to rotate them through carriers in order that there may be periods of relief for our hard-pressed veterans.

The Coral Sea and Midway battles are the first in history in which great aerial duels were fought by carrier fleets. Our air groups have proved, by their skill and courage, the superiority of our forces. They have shown that in our ships, in our planes and in our personnel is the stuff that makes for victory."

In the Midway action, the carriers were ably supported by the superbly heroic performance of Marine, Navy and Army air units based on Midway and by the Midway garrison itself.

Close in support of the fleet's air striking power are our ships of all kinds. All have worked together as a smooth, alert, hard-hitting machine, which has made possible our successes to date.

Stimson Admits Lack of Facts On Aleutian Invasion Attempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—The United States does not know what is happening in the Aleutian Islands, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson admitted today.

Mr. Stimson told correspondents frankly that after two weeks of warfare Washington is still in the dark as to the extent of the Japanese occupation and its fullest military meaning.

Laying the blame for this on an incessant and impenetrable fog that breaks only rarely, the Secretary said that it had so far been impossible to obtain even a general picture of the fighting in the areas of Japanese penetration, let alone learn any details of the damage done by American bombing planes.

Asked if the Army or the Navy had been able to gauge the size of the Japanese invasion force on Attu Island, the westernmost of the Aleutians, Mr. Stimson said that his indications were that the force is a small one. He added, however, that it was not known if the Japanese had succeeded in bringing up reinforcements to strengthen their grip upon this bit of North American soil.

Silent on Canadians

The Secretary was silent on the announcement from Canada that Dominion forces had now joined those of the United States in the attempt to pry the enemy loose.

Pleased by Victories

At the same time, the War Department has shown a feeling of encouragement over the results of the American naval victories in the Coral Sea and at Midway. Questioned as to whether he believed that these victories had reduced the Japanese threat to the coast of the United States, Secretary Stimson said that in his opinion there is "temporarily much less threat."

The Secretary has warned continually, however, that the Japanese would continue to attack with means at their disposal until beaten once and for all. Following the first report of the June 4 raid on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, the Secretary cautioned the American people not to think that it would be the only such attack.

At his press conference today, Mr. Stimson went to considerable length to explain that neither the Army nor the Navy purposely gave vague or incomplete reports on Pacific fighting but that it was extremely difficult to gather the facts on naval or air encounters that cover thousands of square miles of ocean.

Referring to the Midway battle, he said that the two great enemy fleets were hundreds of miles apart and that the surface craft never came into conflict, all the attacks being accomplished by fast and high-flying airplanes.

Confusion at First

"The pilots can see if their bombs hit the ship, but it takes some time for the evidence as to their effectiveness to appear. By then the pilots are out of sight," the Secretary said.

"When the reports come in there is immense confusion.

"In such cases, as at Midway, where the weather is clear, it is possible to get a good general picture of the battle, although there is confusion as to detail. I sought information for four days and at the end I didn't know what ships had been hit.

"I did know, however, that a great fleet of Japanese had been approaching with battleships, cruisers, carriers and transports, showing a determined attempt at occupation. I knew three days later that that fleet was scattered over the Pacific and scurrying in the opposite direction with no air protection from American planes."

The Secretary then explained that, whereas the weather is clear at Midway, it is the exact opposite around the Aleutians where heavy fogs are almost incessant.

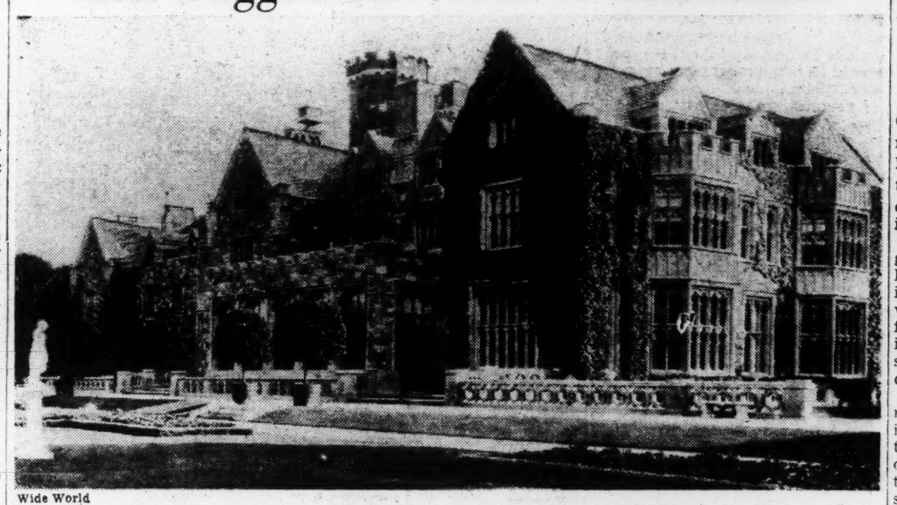
Two Announcements

Two other announcements which the Secretary had for the press were that:

1. The forthcoming Army maneuvers will "stress desert fighting, jungle fighting, air-ground operations, operations by small task forces and night maneuvers."
2. The new Army Specialist Corps will include American technicians and experts now scattered throughout the world aiding the United Nations cause.

Recognizing the immense significance of this year's maneuvers, the War Department explains that "one objective of this year's program is to train troops to operate as task forces. All units, ground and air, must be trained to operate effectively and smoothly in the prosecution of joint missions.

Mrs. Guggenheim's Gift to Aeronautics



Wide World

Estate at Sands Point, Long Island, N. Y.

The residence on the 162-acre estate of Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, which has been given by her to the Institute of Aeronautical Research as a memorial to her husband. The estate will be used as a center for aeronautical research and study. The property has been named Daniel Guggenheim Park by the Council of the Institute.

Guggenheim Estate Given For Aeronautical Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Giving by Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim to the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences of her estate near Port Washington, N. Y., as an aeronautical research center and memorial to her husband, was announced yesterday by Maj. Lester D. Gardner, executive Vice-President of the Institute.

The Council of the Institute, in accepting the offer, informed Mrs. Guggenheim that her generous gift "will render a great service to the advancement of the art and science of aeronautics."

The Guggenheim estate is located on Sands Point, Long Island, and has two-thirds of a mile of waterfront. The main residence contains 40 rooms and overlooks Long Island Sound. Other buildings are suitable for laboratories and experimental investigations. The property of 162 acres has been named Daniel Guggenheim Park by the Council of the Institute. A board of trustees will supervise the Institute's program for the use of the property and will appoint a board of natural scientific advisers to organize divisions to conduct aeronautical research.

Available at Once

In a letter offering the property to the Institute, Mrs. Guggenheim stated that the buildings would be immediately available for use and that the estate would be conveyed to the Institute as soon as possible after acceptance.

The Daniel Guggenheim family, long one of the most generous patrons of aviation in the United States, began its air philanthropies when Daniel Guggenheim in 1925 established the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University with an endowment of $500,000.

In 1926 Mr. Guggenheim set up the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of Aeronautics which subsequently endowed schools of aeronautics or professorships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia School of Technology, California Institute of Technology, University of Washington, Leland Stanford University, Syracuse University and the University of Michigan. It also gave $250,000 for the establishment of an Airship Institute in Akron, Ohio.

Among its other gifts were $140,000 for a chair of aeronautics in the Library of Congress; an equipment loan of $155,000 in 1927, the first in this country, to finance the establishment of a regularly scheduled air passenger service between Los Angeles and San Francisco; also funds to establish the first complete weather reporting service between those two points; and a prize of $100,000 to that aircraft which demonstrated, under special rules, the greatest advance in safety.

Troops Withheld

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 17. Delayed. (AP)—Rumania and Hungary together are withholding about 600,000 troops from the Russion front and most of them are facing each other across the disputed Transylvanian border, a neutral traveler reported today after visiting both countries.

The informant said that both nations had agreed at German behest in mid-May to withdraw their Transylvanian troops but that neither had kept the pledge.

The traveler estimated that Hungary nevertheless had increased its contribution of men to Germany's Russian front to 186,000 as compared with 100,000 last year, whereas Rumania had sent only 150,000 compared with 530,000 a year ago.

He added that Rumania had sought to conceal the extent of its latest mobilization by calling up the men individually rather than by classes.

Bickering Between Rumania And Hungary Encouraged?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 18—Germany is encouraging strained relations between Rumania and Hungary, but will not allow the two countries to go to war with each other, in the opinion of well-informed neutral observers here.

Despite the desire of both Hungary and Rumania to settle their long-disputed claims to the province of Transylvania — claims which have in the past few months frequently threatened to break out into war—the Wilhelmstrasse will successfully prevent an armed clash, these sources believe.

Apparently, it is added, Germany is now engaged in persuading both parties to withdraw their troops from their common frontier, offering the repeated assurance that the problem can be amicably solved after the war.

New Peak

It would appear that only through such intervention could a border clash be averted. For relations between Budapest and Bucharest reached a new peak of intensity this week when Hungary charged Rumania with issuing an order which, it is charged, resulted in all supplies of meal, flour, fat, sugar, wheat, and livestock being appropriated from Hungarian peasants who are resident of that portion of Transylvania still within Rumania's border.

This was the climax of a series of Hungarian charges of organized and wholesale pillage by Rumanian authorities upon the order of the Rumanian Ministry of Supply. Specifically, Budapest cited the case of a group of Franciscan brothers at Fogaras, between the towns of Brasov and Sibiu, who, it was alleged, were left entirely without food supplies.

It is also charged that plunder and physical violence by Rumanian authorities is increasing, and that Hungarian minority peasants are not receiving either money or receipts in exchange for their produce. It is held in Budapest that their imminent expulsion is possible.

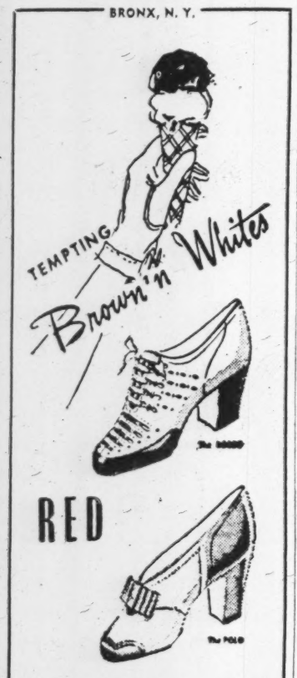
Serious View

Following a recent protest sent to the Rumanian Government, the Hungarian Government is said to take the most serious view of the situation. In Budapest, the Rumanian accusations, such as one recently that Hungarians were about to deport Rumanians who live in the Hungarian portion of Transylvania, are merely an attempt to divert public attention from what Hungary claims is grave internal unrest in Rumania.

Hungarian Government circles, it is stated, frankly state that should the Rumanian reply be unsatisfactory—that is, if Rumania makes a reply—Hungary would be forced to resort to the most extreme measures.

However, it is held that such "extreme measures" could only be brought to bear with Berlin's agreement, and such agreement does not yet appear to be in the interests of Germany.

BRONX, N. Y.



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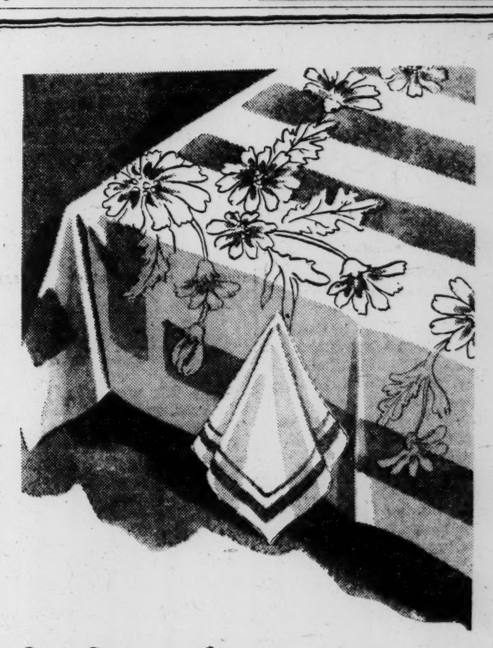

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Australia Is Facing Armed Stalemate

Continued from Page 1

ually happens in war that the time when the enemy is weakest also is the time when you are least able to launch your own offensive.

Actually, the air skirmish has been getting much hotter along the northern front during the past few days. Darwin has had four successive days of heavy attack after a long period of immunity. The enemy has been using 27 heavy bombers escorted by 25 Zero planes which represents one of the largest and heaviest attacks since the initial raid on Darwin. That still represents probably the largest air concentration the enemy has employed in any Southwest Pacific area attack since the opening day of the Pacific war. Yet this battling on Australia's front is child's play compared to what is going on in the Middle East, Russia, China, and Northern Pacific fronts where real war on a major scale is being waged and where decisions vital to the outcome of the war are being forged.

It is equally true that there are substantial American forces, some of which already have been dispersed along the battle line and others which are undergoing intensive training preparatory for offensive operations whenever the time for that arrives. Recently I visited somewhere in the Australian training area where members of an American division really were learning how to become soldiers. Details of the training schedule, methods and the type of terrain over which they were operating naturally must remain secret, but I can say that I saw American soldiers in the field undergoing every type of training and shooting every type of weapon with which this outfit is fully equipped, for those days happily have passed when whiffle trees simulated antitank guns or delivery trucks substituted for tanks, and I can assure you that here is an outfit which rapidly is approaching full readiness for real war.

Their morale is excellent. They no longer are playing at being soldiers but are working at a serious job, knowing that they are training for a game which they will play some day for keeps, not just for fun or the score, I "jeeped" across many miles of Australian countryside, passing long marching files of men which you seldom see until you are among them.

I hunted for a certain battery only to discover I was right in the middle of it. I examined guns which were manufactured in 1941, watched practice fire with shots falling "over, under, and on," the third shot usually hitting the target squarely in the best artillery tradition. I ate in the field with men who had been on a practice march away from camp for several days, found them serious, cheerful, and particularly interested in their job. I found in talking with the men that they have acquired a high degree of technical knowledge regarding their work. There was a universal desire to get at the job and get it over. Most of them asked my opinion as to when they would see action, always being hopeful that it would be soon for that same reason—they felt the shortest road home would be through a successful offensive. It is an army which thinks in terms of offensive and trains for an offensive.

Yet where can these troops go without the massed shipping, strong naval escorts, tremendous supply facilities, and, above all, that air umbrella which this war has proved to be essential to a successful offensive anywhere?

With Darwin being attacked as it was during the past four days, it is obvious that the enemy possesses air strength along the northern front which precludes an allied offensive without heavy reinforcement of the air forces in this area.

Examine the problem from any direction and in any manner, and it always seems to add up to the same thing—the way the situation has developed in this area, the chances of any major movement is increasingly unlikely regardless of the fact that leaving the Japanese undisturbed in their East Indies conquest gives them opportunities to build up their war resources enormously and to consolidate their conquests.

Thus the situation is now stalemated.

But this would not have been the case, had either the Coral Sea or Midway battles gone against us. Enemy success in either action might have made it possible for Japan to attack Australia cheaply enough to be worth Nippon's while. The enemy would like Australia if it did not cost too much, but with what we have here now the cost exceeds the worth so long as the supply line remains open and so long as a major striking force is not present here. Australia's value to either side is measurable in terms of wool and butter which Japan presumably could use but which is of far less importance to it than are the Indies' oil and rubber.

Australia has little military value for the enemy while it is defensively garrisoned. The only real value of its conquest strategically would be to deny its use to the United Nations and that becomes important only in the event that London and Washington strategists should reverse the obvious present concentration of forces on the Russian and Libyan fronts as being the most important.

Hence war in the Pacific has become a war of sea power which has reached a stage where it seems improbable that either side is sufficiently strong to penetrate the area covered by the other's land-based aircraft. Japan, undobtedly flushed by easy victories of the earlier period, attempted to challenge our land-based aircraft in the Coral Sea, Midway, and Aleutians, and each time was repulsed, while our own admirals concede publicly their inability to pursue the enemy under cover of his land-based umbrella.

The Aleutians test still is developing, but it seems reasonable to expect Japan's attacks to be stopped wherever they reach our land-based cover. Actions fought beyond the reach of these umbrellas, therefore, must remain indecisive until our air power becomes strong enough to drive back the enemy's umbrellas.

That probably will mean a creeping offensive either around a northern semicircle or back through the islands of the East Indies. The former strategy is seemingly most in the thoughts of the enemy, for how otherwise could you explain the Aleutians move except as an attempt to forestall development of a great American air highway around the Bering Sea to Siberia. Such a precautionary move on part of the Japanese would be a logical prelude to a move against Siberia.

Meanwhile, the Japanese position in the East Indies resembles a fishhook which perhaps they would prefer to have us bite rather than attack them from the north where they have no land-based air umbrella stretching out far beyond their home bases. My personal prediction is that unless either the Japanese succeed in severing our supply line to Australia or we strongly reinforce our existing forces in Australia, Japan will ignore Australia, perhaps for the remainder of the war, concentrating along northern fronts where its air defenses are least extensive and where there are no island chains to screen its home bases from us.

Stated differently, the supply line to Australia is more important than Australia itself and that supply line is garrisoned by the United States Fleet rather than by Allied forces here. The United States Fleet is Australia's front line of defense and its defensive victories have removed the immediate threat here which would be revived only in case that our fleet should lose control of the supply lines or in case that reinforcements should make Australia a sufficient threat to attract the Japanese as a magnet.

Australia Drafts Manpower Program

Recorded by CBS

Melbourne, June 18

A conference between Government representatives and industrial labor leaders will be held tomorrow to consider drastic plans for mobilizing Australia's manpower, the Australian radio reported.

Prime Minister Curtin will preside, and will explain the Government's proposals for transferring 318,000 persons from general work to war work in the next six months, it was stated.

He will seek the co-operation of the trade union movement in making the transfer of workers smooth.

Protection From Aerial Attack

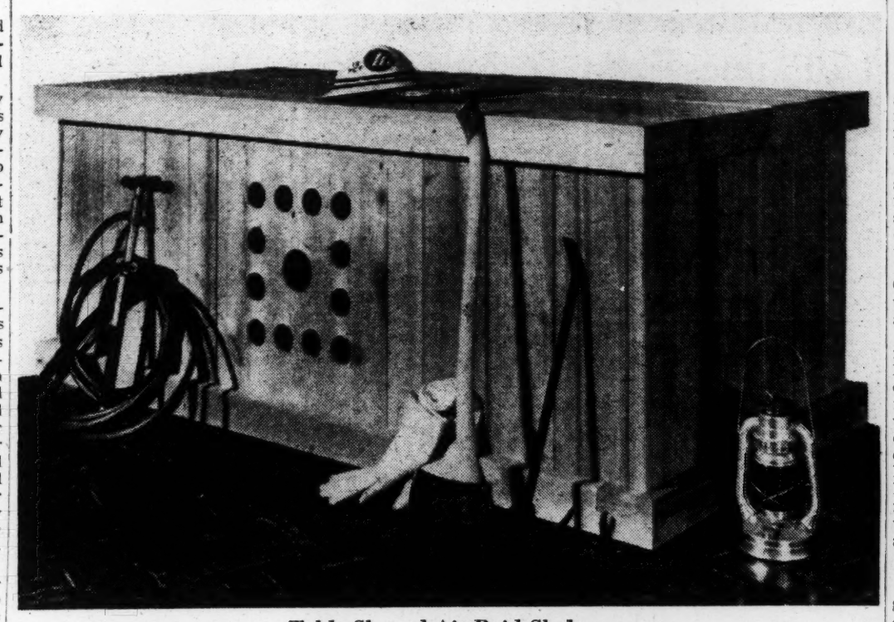

Table-Shaped Air-Raid Shelter

Constructed of four-inch timbers capable of holding tons of debris, the shelter will hold two or three persons lying down or three or four sitting up. It will fit into a large living room or in the basement and may be used as a table until needed as a shelter. With it are shown pieces of equipment used by an air-raid warden.

Sturdy Shelter Serves as Living Room Table

NEW YORK—"Nonpriority" air-raid shelters for the home, built entirely of wood and using no nails or metals, have been put on the market here at the Inventors' Exposition.

The shelters come in two types, arch and table shaped, similarly constructed. The arch shelter is built on the arch principle, the strongest structural system known to engineers, and will withstand 10 tons of debris, and the table shelter, which has the advantage of being usable as a piece of furniture, in between emergencies, will support a five-ton load.

Both shelters are made of four-inch timber of any kind of wood and can hold two or three persons lying down or three or four sitting up.

"The shelters provide the only logical solution to the problem of many citizens who feel that they must have some form of protection against the dangers of aerial bombardments, yet who hesitate to buy a shelter made of materials necessary to the front-line defenses of the nation," C. A. Boissevain, president of the Solid Timber Products Company, marketing the shelters, said.

Shelter from Debris

Placed in the living room or basement of the home, the shelters provide protection against falling debris, flying glass, and many other hazards resulting from exploding bombs.

The shelters are being sold at some New York department stores. Two adults can set up the shelter with instructions supplied.

There is enough leeway in building of the units to allow for warpage and shrinkage due to weather conditions. In addition, the fire-resistant qualities were described as high because of the thickness of the wood. The arch-type shelters were said by architects to be 10 times as strong as the normally well-constructed home.

Sturdy Structure

The foundation for the arch shelter is provided by three large four by six inch timbers, over which is laid a three-eighth inch plywood flooring. Sixteen two-inch thick uprights fit in grooves to form the sides. Then the arch of 19 pieces of four by six inch timber slotted along the edges is raised and small wood splines are slid in the mortises, forming a solid joint. Doors are made of one-half inch plywood and are perforated to give air.

The whole structure can be put up in about 10 minutes and taken down in 20 minutes. The table-shaped shelter is built similarly. Both shelters have two exits.

Underground Coal Mining May Disappear in Russia

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 18—Reports on Russian research reaching here from England indicate that the Soviets are going to be even tougher military opponents than anyone has yet supposed.

The British reports indicate the existence of an almost unbelievable number of trained technologists. Such men are the basis of all war equipment, and even of some military organization.

Twenty-two years ago Soviet Russia had 40 trained physicists. Now Prof. J. D. Bernal, English authority in physics, says the Russians have tens of thousands of these key men.

What this means is shown by the fact that the entire United States today has only about 7,500. Already more than half these United States physicists are in war science work, and most of the other half are doing part-time work on war.

Gasification

An almost unbelievable prediction is by R. Rose, in Nature, Britain's natural science journal, that underground coal mining may disappear in Soviet Russia.

Three physics and chemistry discoveries are the reason:

1. Gasification of coal, by which the heat elements of coal are piped out of the mine and to industries in the form of gas.
2. Steel blast furnace improvements which Mr. Rose says probably will do away with the necessity of mining coal even to make metallurgical coke.
3. A new process to make cheap liquid oxygen, for power, which enables one man to do the work of 10 miners.

In synthetic rubber, Mr. Rose says Russia probably is the world's largest producer. She furnishes 80 per cent of her own rubber needs with Russian synthetic. In addition two types of dandelion are solving Russia's need for natural rubber.

Russian geology science figures, unmatched anywhere else in the world, are reported by Dr. N. F. M. Henry He says Russia's Central Institute for Geology has a staff of 500 and in addition 10,000 other geologists and prospectors working under its direction. Thousands of young Russians are training in geology. Millions of schoolchildren are studying geology in the fields and laboratories.

Some Shortages Solved

The public in America seldom hears of geology's vital part in war. The basis of America's unmatched oil production is industrial geologists; American geologists already have solved some of the war material shortages.

In chemistry Dr. M. Ruhemann credits Russia with being ahead of the rest of the world in new methods of separating gases. This prosaic work is of great importance for the heavy chemical industry, which in turn is one of the foundations of successful war.

This Russian chemistry may be significant in poison war gases. The Soviets have succeeded, where other nations failed, in completely hiding whatever gas preparations they might be making. Dr. Ruhemann's description of their chemical science makes it certain that the Russians do not lack for technologists to make war gases, and what is more vital, to make them in huge quantity.

Nature comments: "The present lack of contact between Soviet men of science and those of other countries is very much to be deplored, and knowledge of what they are doing would help us to realize in a rational way the possibilities of science for a new civilization."

Anglo-Soviet Pact Hailed As Pattern for Allied Unity

Continued from Page 1

Czechs already have been executed by the Nazis in the purge which followed the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the former Prague Gestapo chief. This number does not include male citizens of the village of Lidice, estimated at 350, who were killed before the town was razed.

The Czechoslovakian Government, the resolution said, would persevere "until those guilty, all of them whether caught in our own country or sought out abroad, received punishment."

Assassination Try

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — The Berlin Radio in a Paris dispatch reported by Reuters said today an attempt had been made to assassinate the public prosecutor of Dijon.

It said a parcel which was handed to him yesterday with other mail in court exploded and caused serious injuries.

RAF's Policy

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Moore, conservative, urged the British Government today to issue a warning that the RAF would "obliterate" a German village for every Czech killed by the Germans under general reprisals for the killing of Reinhard Heydrich.

A deadline set by the Germans for delivery of those who shot the Gestapo "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia will pass tonight and Sir Thomas declared in the House of Commons that thousands were threatened with murder.

Dominion Secretary Maj. Clement R. Attlee turned aside Sir Thomas' request with the observation that the RAF's policy was to strike where bombs would have the most effect against German war industry and "besides there would not be enough German villages to go around."

Belgian Hostages

VICHY, June 18 (AP)—An unspecified number of peasants were reported being held as hostages in Liège Province, Belgium, until sufficient wheat is delivered from their farms to conform to requisitioning orders.

The peasants, reports said, were seized after they refused to hand over wheat.

With the food situation growing more serious, the Official Journal published a decree providing penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment and fines of 5,000,000 francs (about $115,000 at the last official rate of exchange) for persons who wilfully permit foodstuffs to perish. Penalties up to three years imprisonment and fines of 100,000 francs were fixed for persons guilty of allowing foodstuffs to perish through negligence.

French and Belgian authorities, it was reported, have agreed that seasonal Belgian workers in France be paid partly in bread and other foodstuffs. Belgian workers returning home will be allowed to take back 100 pounds of food, mostly bread, while those who work in sugar beet fields will get an extra sugar allowance.

The French, the report said, also have agreed to deliver 1,500 tons of molasses and 1,000 tons of fruit to Belgium in return for Belgian manpower.

Paris newspapers ran announcements calling on Frenchmen to sign up for work in Germany. The number of special German employment agencies in Paris and its vicinity has been doubled. The announcement said metal and machinery workers, building workers, welders and specialists in reinforced concrete were especially desired.

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Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.) 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m) 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

Charge of Treason For Aiding German

DETROIT, June 18 (AP)—An indictment charging treason—the maximum penalty, capital punishment—was returned by a Federal Grand Jury here today against Max Stephan, restaurant proprietor accused of aiding a German flyer who escaped from a Canadian concentration camp last April.

Mr. Stephan, who has been held under $25,000 bond since his arrest, will be arraigned on the treason charge Friday. Conviction would result in a minimum penalty of five years imprisonment.

Lieut. Peter Krug of the Nazi Luftwaffe, who fled from the Bowmanville, Ont., Camp, April 16 and was recaptured 22 days later in San Antonio, Texas, may be a trial witness against the man who, Federal agents say, fed and clothed him here, obtained a hotel room for him and arranged for him to travel by bus to Chicago.

The treason charge against Mr. Stephan is the first to be brought in this country during the present war. U. S. District Attorney John C. Lehr said such prosecutions were rare during the last war.

Mr. Stephan is a naturalized American citizen who served as a sergeant in the German Army during World War I.

$1-a-Year Men on WPB Assailed In Truman Committee Report

Continued from Page 1

startled Senators by charging that its blanket attack on dollar-a-year men was "hampering" the war effort.

"In your investigation," Mr. Nelson charged, "you make men afraid to come down here — honest, straightforward men — who become apprehensive over their treatment."

In today's report the Truman Committee records its considered verdict on the Guthrie-Reed case, as well as the WPB in general.

"The committee," it states, "has not been impressed with Mr. Reed's ability or accomplishments, either in the field of conversion or in the field of copper, lead, zinc where the committee, in its report of Jan. 15, 1942, had occasion to criticize his failure, when he was Deputy Director of the Materials Division of the OPM, to recognize that a shortage of these metals was imminent or to take proper action with respect thereto."

Copper Shortage Critical

Recent testimony before Congressional committees reveal that the copper shortage is one of the most critical facing the war effort.

The committee declared its report was "not intended as a reflection on the integrity of any dollar-a-year man. As a matter of fact, the committee highly commends many of the leaders of industry who have made their experience and judgment available for public purposes, especially those who have been able to sever their personal connections with private industry and forego their salaries as officials in private industry."

The Truman report boils down surveys made by its staff of investigators in 10 industries. In most of them it alleges conversion has lagged. The WPB, like the OPM before it, the committee charges, "has not fully measured up to" the task of conversion and has been satisfied with curtailment.

The committee implies that a hard-boiled attitude is necessary, and that dollar-a-year men who still draw salaries from home offices, cannot apply it. The WPB business leaders, the committee charges, ignored or slighted the foresight shown by labor in pressing for conversion well before business, the enterprise of small business in forming pools and the all-out conversion plans offered by independent engineers.

"Voices in Wilderness"

"Their views," the report says, "as to the convertability of American industrial enterprise were scoffingly challenged by many of those in authority, but those views have borne results. These men whom history has already proved to be right should also be given an opportunity to participate in administering the programs of conversion for which they were so long voices crying in the wilderness."

The Truman Committee singled out Mr. Reed for detailed criticism, but also accused several others, including James S. Knowlson, Mr. Reed's superior, and director of WPB's division of industry operations of "temporizing, moderation and delay."

Despite delays in the past, the committee added, conversion is now well under way.

Attempt at Suppression

Dramatic emphasis fell on the Truman report through efforts of Mr. Nelson to suppress it. Yesterday Mr. Nelson called on Chairman Harry S. Truman, (D) of Missouri, in person, accompanied by Senator Tom Connally, (D) of Texas, member of the committee, charging the report with bias, and seeking to get it dropped. As a result the full committee held an executive session in the afternoon, at which Mr. Connally vainly continued the Nelson plea. It voted overwhelmingly to publish the document.

Mr. Nelson's intervention earlier secured postponement of publication first scheduled for June 15. In the interim a House Military Affairs subcommittee report prepared by Charles I. Faddis, (D) of Pennsylvania, was issued yesterday. This exonerated Mr. Reed and dollar-a-year men generally.

"It is not possible to depend solely upon Government career men and college professors without practical experience in industry," the Faddis report said.

The Truman Committee carries weight in Congress because of its bi-partisan membership. It includes Senators Truman, Carl A. Hatch, Connally, James M. Mead, Mon C. Wallgren, Clyde L. Herring, and Harley M. Kilgore on the Democratic side, and Joseph H. Ball, Ralph O. Brewster and Styles Bridges on the Republican side.

Three RCAF Men Killed In New York State Crash

MALONE, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Fatalities in the crash of four Royal Canadian Air Force planes in northern New York's rugged mountains reached three today with discovery of two additional bodies in a wrecked craft—last to be accounted for.

The victims were identified as D. O. Thompson, a pilot officer whose plane was one of three wrecked on Ragged Lake Mountain 15 miles southeast of here, and Val Legacy, warrant officer second class, and a leading aircraftsman whose name was given only as Theorette.

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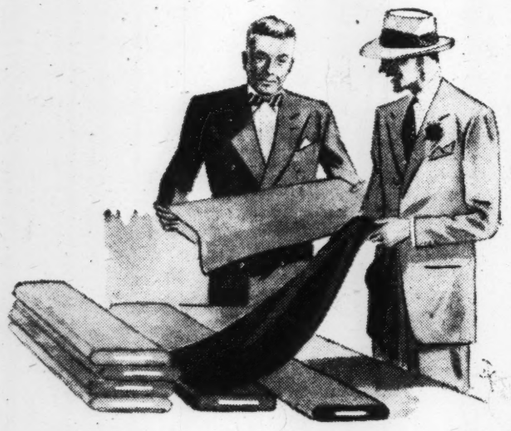

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Axis Desert Army Closing on Tobruk—British Forces Split

Continued from Page 1

by Cairo to have broken all records for bombing and strafing as the Nazis and Italians moved eastward and the British pulled out of El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.

The desert trails were littered with vehicles wrecked or burned by the Allied pilots.

British headquarters in Cairo also reported that British troops had set up new lines between Tobruk and the Egyptian frontier, but the location of these positions was not divulged.

The Italian High Command asserted aerial reconnaissance showed that the British had started a general withdrawal toward the Egyptian border.

Deep Harbor:

Tobruk, 80 miles west of the Egyptian border, has been held by the British since they captured it from the Italians on Jan. 22, 1941. Its small but deep harbor is the best for more than 1,000 miles between Alexandria, Egypt, and Sfax, Tunisia.

In the absence of direct word concerning Acroma, 20 miles west of Tobruk, British quarters believed it probable that the British forces had retreated from there.

The present positions were not defined, however, and a Cairo communiqué said: "Our mobile forces are continuing to harass the enemy in the area south and west of Tobruk."

Land communications with Tobruk remained open. But a thrust northeastward to the Mediterranean by the Axis again would isolate the port in which a British Imperial garrison held out under siege almost eight months last year—from April 15 until it was relieved Dec. 10 by a second drive from Egypt.

Britons acknowledged that their tank strength had been reduced in desert combat to below that of the enemy.

Few Dive Bombers:

British fighters and bombers, however, were reported maintaining aerial superiority. A Royal Air Force commentator said the British squadrons had more planes in action over the desert than the combined German and Italian air fleets.

"There are not more than 100 German dive bombers in Libya and no attack on our positions has numbered more than 30 aircraft," he said.

British chances to retrieve the situation would appear to rest on the ability of the Tobruk garrison to withstand Marshal Rommel's attacks until reinforcements arrive from Egypt to mount a counteroffensive.

A heavy Axis assault on Tobruk is expected by British commentators, who say an actual invasion of Egypt to reach the Suez is impossible without possession of Tobruk.

The German version of the fighting, as broadcast by Berlin said one part of the split British Army had fallen back on Tobruk, while strong German and Italian tank formations were pursuing the other half fleeing in the direction of Bardia.

Several desert forts in the southern perimeter of Tobruk's defenses have been captured, the Germans added.

An earlier announcement said Axis forces had occupied a British base south of El Adem, 18 miles below Tobruk, and captured 500 prisoners.

Sevastopol

A Berlin Radio dispatch quoted the Nazi High Command as saying that in the battle for Sevastopol German forces have stormed vital sections of the Soviet ring of fortifications, capturing Maxim Gorky Fort and driving to within two miles of the harbor entrance.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said point-blank artillery fire and infantrymen standing against tank-led waves of attackers had beaten back every German attempt to smash through the Sevastopol fortifications. The newspaper said that since Wednesday steadily reinforced German shock troops had battered almost unceasingly at the Crimean base from north and south, disregarding a toll of 1,500 killed in a single day.

United States-built Consolidated Liberator bombers were reported unofficially in a Stockholm dispatch to London to be operating with the Red Air Force in defense of Sevastopol.

The four-motored craft were described as "similar to those which landed in Turkey following a raid on Rumanian oil fields" by an American squadron last week. It was not stated whether their crews were British, American, or Russian.

Suggesting an Axis fishing expedition for information via neutral Sweden was the fact that the Berlin radio implied last Friday that the craft which landed in Turkey has operated at Sevastopol. The German radiocaster said a Turkish statement quoted the pilots as saying they were chased across the Black Sea from the Sevastopol front by Nazi fighters.

The Soviet Information Bureau said there was little change in the fighting on the Kharkov front, where the destruction of 15 enemy tanks and the wiping out of nearly 1,500 German officers and men was claimed by the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the Moscow correspondent of The Times of London was heard in a BBC radiocast summing up the general situation in Russia as follows:

"Hitler's strategy on various sectors of the Russian front leads to the following conclusion: Hitler is fully aware of the danger threatening in the West. Therefore, he is disinclined to involve German armies in large-scale operations as long as he does not know what Great Britain and America are planning.

"Near Kharkov and at Sevastopol, men, tanks and planes were used lavishly and ruthlessly. Yet every one of these offensives was so designed that the attack could be stopped at any time as soon as danger threatened elsewhere."

China Fronts

In announcing that Col. Caleb V. Haynes had been appointed chief of the American Bomber Command in China, the Chinese Government in Chungking gave no indication of where and when the new American force in the Far East would go into action.

Nor was it disclosed what force would comprise the American Bomber Command in China. There have been reports that United States air units and personnel had arrived there, but these were without confirmation. Already operating in China are Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Flying Tigers—the American Volunteer Group with the Chinese Air Force—but these are scheduled to be taken back into the Army Air Force July 4.

Colonel Haynes recently led personally the aerial evacuation of Burma. While stationed in India as commander of the Assam-Burma-China Ferrying Command, he repeatedly flew gasoline to the American Volunteer Group of fliers in Burma and brought out refugees and military personnel.

He was the last Allied airman to fly into Lashio. He flew into Shwebo in Upper Burma right after a flight of Japanese bombers and took out Gen. Joseph Stilwell's staff just before another flight was expected.

Earlier in the war he made some of the first flights from the United States to England in the Atlantic Ferrying Command.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaves for pioneering in African four-motor plane routes.

Meanwhile, dispatches from the fighting front in China indicate that the Japanese are now concentrating on reinforcing their air strength in both China and Burma.

Army Intelligence reports received in Chunking said that the Japanese now have 500 planes in Burma and have increased the number actually in China to 300, with a fresh influx of planes at Canton and Hankow.

The aerial preparations indicated that the Japanese would intensify their efforts to tighten the cordon around the still free parts of Southern China and thereby isolate Chungking. The present nutcracker offensive in the Eastern China Provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi is an important part of these efforts.

A Japanese task force, according to Chungking, has supplemented the pincer offensive along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway with an eight-mile drive southward from Kwangfeng which the Chinese interpret as a threat to their inland bases in Fukien Province.

Kwangfeng lies in Eastern Kiangsi 24 miles north of the border of Fukien—in which the Japanese have long occupied the Port of Amoy and have been trying unsuccessfully to seize footholds in Foochow—and 12 miles northeast of Shangjao, an important railway station won by the invaders Monday.

A Chinese Army spokesman announced the operation from Kangfeng, saying the task force was spearhead of an army estimated at 100,000 men which had pushed into Kiangsi from Chekiang.

All but about 50 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway is reported in control of the Japanese and the spokesman admitted the invaders from the east were attempting to push beyond Shangjao while the eastbound formation crossed a Sin River tributary in its march along the tracks.

The Chinese increased pressure on outposts screening Nanchang, Kiangsi Province capital, into which the Japanese were pouring reinforcements.

The Japanese also were reported reinforcing their divisions in Kwangtung, southernmost of China's provinces, for a renewed drive northward from Canton toward the general area of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations.

Mediterranean

In discussing reports that the Axis planes had used a new type of rocket bomb in the Mediterranean sea and air battles London experts said the bomb probably was the aerial equivalent of a high caliber artillery shell and apparently similar to bombs which Russian Stormovik aircraft recently have been reported using with good effect against Nazi tanks.

Self-propelled, the new bombs are said to be attached to the under side of the attacking plane's wings and are aimed by pointing the plane's nose directly at the target.

When discharged they leave a trail of sparks like the tail of a comet.

Introduction of such a weapon in the Mediterranean battles was not mentioned in Axis communiqués, but the German radio continued to make broad claims concerning the damage inflicted upon the British Navy in that engagement.

After quoting a DNB dispatch from Madrid saying that 22 British warships had left Gibraltar last Thursday, a Berlin radiocast declared last night that 18 vessels carrying killed and wounded had limped back to that base Wednesday—thus implying the loss of four ships.

Among the returning craft were the battleship Malaya, the aircraft carriers Eagle and Argus, and a cruiser, which was in a sinking condition, the radiocast said. The Eagle also was reported damaged.

Authoritative sources in London said they lacked sufficient information to comment on these German claims and described as "very confusing" reports emanating from both Axis and neutral European capitals.

One source said Wednesday, however, it was believed the British had lost no warship larger than a destroyer and that only four merchant ships were sunk or damaged.

Observers also recalled there had been no indication from any Allied source that British aircraft carriers had participated in the Mediterranean action.

The German radio said that in addition to the Malaya, Eagle, and Argus, the British fleet which steamed out of Gibraltar last week included three cruisers, eight destroyers and eight corvettes.

The British acknowledged Wednesday that they had suffered considerable losses and described the successes of the two convoys in getting needed supplies to Tobruk and Malta as "limited." London, however, declined to estimate the extent of British losses until such a time as the knowledge would not benefit the enemy.

RAF Attack

In attacking the Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire on the occupied French coast last night, RAF planes laid mines in enemy waters and attacked military targets in Northern France and Belgium, the British Air Ministry announced yesterday.

One fighter plane was lost, a communiqué said.

There was no German aerial activity over Britain Wednesday, but two Nazi planes dropped bombs on the Southwest Coast early this morning, causing some damage and a small number of casualties.

The Air Ministry communiqué gave no details of the attack upon St. Nazaire, but an authoritative source reported that a small force of bombers participated.

Bad weather was said to have prevented the RAF from striking at Germany again after Tuesday night's assault on the Ruhr and Rhineland.

The Air Ministry news service announced that Germany's submarine-construction center in Emden, the famous Nordsee Werke Shipbuilding yards, was badly smashed by the RAF in the heavy bombing of June 6, shortly after the 1,000-plane attack on Cologne.

Photographic reconnaissance, the news service said, showed that one large shop, built in the yards during the war, was gutted; that another large shop was severely damaged by fire; nine smaller buildings destroyed and two large warehouses demolished.

Sinkings

News of aid to the United States in the war on Axis submarines came from Mexico City with the announcement that Mexican patrol planes are scouring the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific under orders to "sink on sight" all prowling undersea boats.

While the officially-announced toll of ship sinkings since Pearl Harbor remained at 274 in the Atlantic and adjacent waters, Gen. Robert Fierro, chief of Mexico's Military Aviation, said:

"Our pilots are winging far out to sea, searching for the enemy everywhere. We have no news of any encounters yet, but our fliers hope it will not be long before they have an opportunity to fire their machine guns and loose their bombs against an enemy."

General Fierro said 12 modern patrol planes have reached Mexico in recent days and already are in service. Acknowledging difficulty in obtaining more ships speedily from the United States, he said Mexico is expanding its own manufacturing and repair facilities.

A special communiqué from the German High Command said today that Nazi submarines have sunk 19 more ships totaling 109,000 tons in the Atlantic and Caribbean.

Australia

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said the 18 Japanese bombers which attacked the Port Moresby harbor area in New Guinea Wednesday had caused very little damage. The Japanese bombers were escorted by a group of nine Zero fighters.

Allied interceptor planes met the attacking Japanese and shot down one bomber and one fighter, the communiqué said. Casualties in the raid were "slight," it was reported, and no Allied planes were lost.

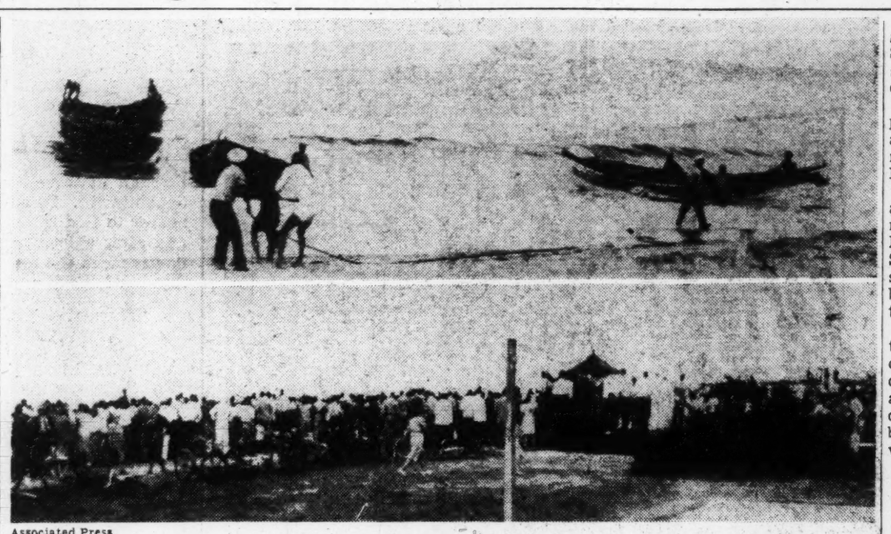
The communiqué said that in the air fighting over Port Moresby reported in Wednesday's communiqué seven enemy aircraft were destroyed, and not four as previously reported.

A war correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Company described Tuesday's Allied air raids on Lae and Salamaua as "the heaviest pounding the Japanese bases have received since the Coral Sea battle."

"Hundreds of bombs were dropped on Lae alone," related a Melbourne radiocast of his dispatch heard in San Francisco by the CBS listening station.

"At Salamaua, fires were covering the whole target area as our bombers made off."

The correspondent said that Australians formed part of the crews on some of the United States bombers which carried out the Lae and Salamaua raids. The Australians comprised more than 20 airmen, pilots, gunners and wireless operators.



Associated Press

Beach Throng Watches Battle With Submarine

Thousands of visitors at a Virginia beach resort rushed to the rail of the boardwalk (below) and watched the action as an enemy submarine sank one American merchant ship and damaged another off Norfolk, Va., on June 15. A Coast Guard surfboat (right, above) towed three lifeboats ashore from the ship which was sunk.

Turkey and Germany Mutual 'Lebensraum'?

By the Associated Press

Berlin, From German Broadcast, June 18

Turkish and German amity is a traditional friendship based on historical and geopolitical considerations, Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, declared last night on the eve of the first anniversary of the Turkish-German 10-year friendship pact.

The envoy said the war had not altered the policy of Kemal Ataturk which aimed at being strong to protect Turkey's independence, to co-operate peacefully with other states and to do reconstruction work at home.

To describe the close ties connecting Turkish and German economic life, the Ambassador said: "If it be permitted to use a new term I should like to say that Germany is Turkey's 'lebensraum' (living space) as Turkey is Germany's 'lebensraum.'"

American Bombers Opening Middle East 'Second Front'

Continued from Page 1

that tried to attack the formation, in the words of one pilot, "found themselves staring at the muzzles of heavy-caliber machine guns all trained on them. I almost felt sorry for them."

Heavy Armament

In armor and armament the B24D probably exceeds any other heavy plane yet built. After lunch, the Major showed us over his craft with the true pride of ownership, pointing out such features as superchargers which enabled the engines to perform with unimpaired power at heights up to 41,000 feet. Placement of the armament, he said, made the craft almost immune from fighter attack from any direction and eliminated blind spots.

In performance the B24D is similar to, but not to be confused with the Liberator which is also built for the Royal Air Force on its specifications whereas the B24D was built entirely for the United States Army Corps and differs in many important particulars in design, armament and powering.

One of the finest things about the presence of these United States squadrons in the Middle East is the complete understanding and comradeship existing between them and the RAF with whom they co-operate operationally and with whom they mess. They also have Australian ground-crew men assisting them for whom they have high regard. Such a beginning augurs well for that future when British and Americans will be living and fighting together on an ever increasing scale.

U. S. Is Building League Of Lend-Lease Nations

Continued from Page 1

to this end before the war is over must be done. Every act or measure of co-operation among the United Nations must be scrutinized to see whether it cannot also be made to serve in the winning of the peace."

The undersecretary underlined the American view that there will be vital need of such an organization during the difficult transition period between the end of the war and the final conclusion of the peace.

Building Postwar Program

Acting upon this judgment, the Department of State is today devoting its major energies to bringing such an organization into being.

In stressing the urgency of forming the organization now, not later, Mr. Welles pictured something of the grim prospect which will have to be faced immediately after the war. He foresaw millions of the world's peoples homeless, in Europe and Asia transportation systems ruined, production facilities destroyed, farms laid waste and cities devastated.

"There must," he held, "be agreement upon the objectives to be attained, machinery for carrying out the agreed action of the United Nations and co-operative effort of the highest order among all of the United Nations, to which the oppressed peoples of the earth may look with hope when they have cast off their chains."

Need for Co-operation

Mr. Welles raised two questions at the beginning of his speech. Will the tragic experiences, he asked, which humanity underwent between November, 1918, and September, 1939, bear fruit? Have the nations, including America, learned in this hard and perilous way that co-operation is not less essential in maintaining peace than in winning a war? He gave this answer:

"During this war the people of the United Nations will have lived in the constant shadow of danger; they will have offered their all to safeguard their liberties and to defend that which they hold dear.

"When the war ends, these present shadows will lift, the immediate physical dangers will have passed.

"The memory of man is sometimes short. We can none of us again afford to forget the lessons we have learned—that co-operation to win the victory is not enough, that there must be even greater co-operation to win the peace, if the peace is to be that kind of a peace which alone can prevent the recurrence of war—a peace which is more than a mere interlude between battles.

"Without such co-operation we shall have again economic distress, unemployment, poverty and suffering for millions of people—suffering, which while less acute, is longer drawn out and is but little less hard to bear than the miseries of war, suffering, which as surely as night follows day, is the breeder of wars.

"In our conduct of the war we are all of us co-operating with confidence in each other, fully, completedly—this form of partnership must obtain a momentum that will carry over into the postwar period. We must cultivate the habit.

Norwegians Assured They're 'Going Home'

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Johan Nyardsvold of the Norwegian Government in Exile, dedicating a new Norwegian Club here, told his fellow countrymen last night they would "soon be going home."

"We are going home," he said. "We do not know when, but we do know that it will be soon." He expressed hope that after the war Norway would be rebuilt as it was before the Nazi invasion.

Addressing a gathering made up largely of merchant seamen, Mr. Nyaardsvold declared his Government would "never forget the work of the sailors to bring liberty to Norway."

Mr. Nyaardsvold arrived here several days ago from New York on his first Canadian visit.

MacArthur Backs Australia via Loan

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 18 (AP)—General MacArthur appeared at a bank accompanied by Prime Minister John Curtin today to subscribe to Australia's second liberty loan drive. A large crowd witnessed the event.

General MacArthur subscribed for a bond costing $3,248 and requested the interest be applied back to the loan.

He told the press:

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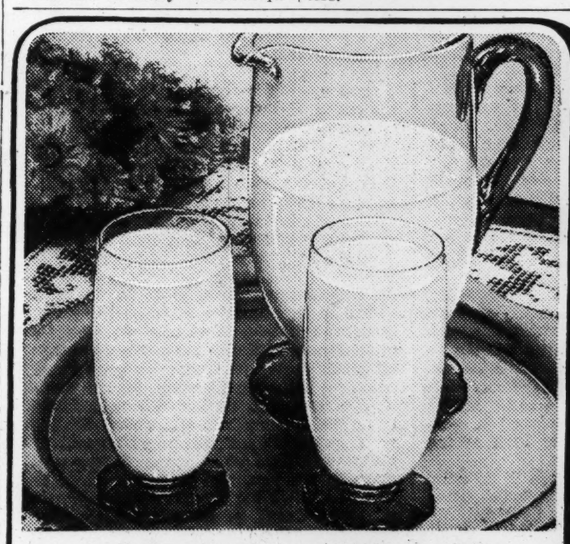
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The Home Forum

Carts of Caldermoor

CARTS WERE IMPORTANT in Caldermoor. They were the calendars of back streets. Coal, when it was delivered, came on Monday. The dealers must have had a reason, but it seemed to the washerwomen that only malice aforethought could account for the appearance of a coal cart the minute they had the lines ablow with linen and straining in the breeze.

Tragedy they met with cool resignation. Strikes and wars they endured in dignified quietness, but the sudden rumble of Gibson's coal cart on a Monday morning would set them off like parrots. Luna, who washed for the Tattersalls, and Nellie, who did the laundry for the Scotts; and Mrs. Craig, who did her own washing, would run to lift the props as high as they could, folding the sheets and pillow slips over the line, till the offending cart had passed.

"That's 'ow much sense these chaps 'ave!" Luna would mutter to Nellie, stabbing the pegs on the clothes as she unfolded them; and Nellie would murmur: "Aye," as if she meant Amen, and you couldn't do anything about it.

* * *

Strictly speaking, Monday was rather a cartless day. Tuesday, however, was the day for Ben Bot; to give him his full name—Benjamin Bottomley. Before he came into view one heard his hand-bell and his clanging, sing-song cry, harsher than the bell: "Cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes. Nice watercress. Kippers, good fresh tripe, cow'eels." It was astonishing what variety Ben Bot achieved, in and out of season. Sometimes he brought bloaters or rabbits. Strawberries were the luscious offering of June, with gooseberries to follow, and in autumn pears and plums.

Ben Bot wore a white smock and a leather apron. His tipsy billycock, once a light fawn, was of streaked, uncertain hue. His long face, tanned with weather, bore a striking resemblance to that of the Spanish grandee on Mrs. Craig's tea canister. His blue eyes never sparkled, but their brooding expression gave the feeling of profound contemplation rather than discontent or sorrow.

His cart was always picturesque. The chestnut mare had the same long-jawed kind of features as her master. Whether he shouted: "Gee-up!" or only murmured: "C'm'on," she maintained the same slow, thoughtful movement. The cart had a striped top, stretched on poles, that suggested a stall at a gypsy fair. The cart was Ben Bot's entire shop, his display window, his warehouse, his counter, his office. He had two sets of scales, one a flat, enameled contrivance for weighing poultry and rabbits; the other a brass scoop, with every brass weight polished, for potatoes and fruit. Paper bags hung from a nail at one end, and squares of newspaper, for kippers or bloaters, at the other.

Sometimes Ben Bot sold flowers, stocks or wallflowers from his own garden, tied into tight bunches and stuck in jam-jars behind the tripe and cowheels. He always sold ginger-beer, and stones for scouring doorsteps, yellow or white. His bell sounded like the school bell that called the children together at nine in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The pot cart came on Wednesday. It belonged to Tim Jowett, who sold all types of pottery, plain and fancy, from a big yellow baking-bowl to hold a stone of flour, to a dainty china egg-cup with the King and Queen in the Coronation scene. He did not, like Ben Bot, make a sale at every door. Often, however, somebody wanted something in the way of a pot, and his wares were sturdy. His plates were white and heavy, with a gilt line round the edge. His milk jugs had pictures of dogs or birds. His pint mugs and his gill mugs could be treated roughly without the handles coming off. He sold enameled dishes for dogs and cats.

The pot cart did not confine itself to crockery. An engaging sideline was the collection of brushes and feather dusters. The former dangled by string from nails in the roof of the cart; the latter waved a saucy farewell, from the cart end, as the vehicle rolled out of sight.

* * *

Mat Holroyd's donkey cart brought firewood and firelighters on a Thursday. Mat also collected old rags, which he weighed and stuffed into sacks. The business was not large, for Caldermoor cast-offs went through many processes, each with its diminishing effect, before they reached Mat's cart.

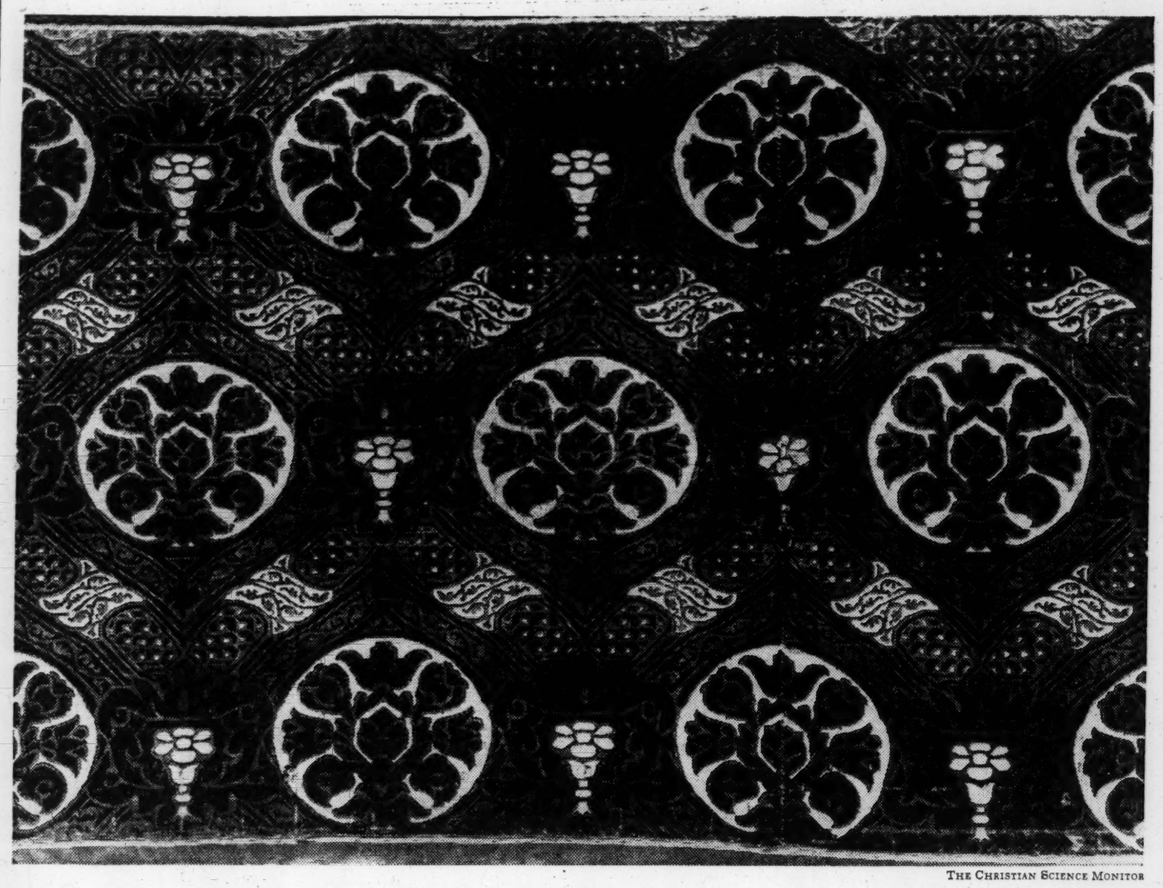
* * *

Willie Briggs, the baker, came on Saturday, pushing a hand-cart. He had a way of sounding his aitches and of meticulously employing the definite article which stamped him a person from foreign parts. Happen London, some suggested. Others thought happen farther south than that! An oilskin cover hid within his baskets "nice fresh brown-bread, mum; crumpets, tea-cakes, buns, and Chelsea tarts." His cart was like that of the fried-fish man and the peas-all-hot man who sold their wares on Saturday nights, down in Gibbet Lane. They had the additional glory of a lantern, a smoky oil lantern that glowed red through the fog and swayed in a dizzy manner as they went from side to side of the busy street.

Other carts were important in Caldermoor. Ruts in the Bracken Road showed where the brickyard carts for generations had creaked from the clay pit to the kilns. Witches hid in the quarry, any child could tell you. They had lived there since the Spenser house was built, in 1420. Wool, great quantities of wool, had been carted over that road in the seventeenth century. It had been carried, too, on the backs of spinners, who earned fourpence a day.

Every morning the milkman's cart came rattling over the sets, and Myles would jump down to ladle the still-frothing milk into the basin held at the kitchen door. On May Day, all the horses wore giddy straw bonnets, trimmed with paper flowers or feathers or bells. Time was long in Caldermoor, and carters had the leisure to carry the day's news from one thorp to another. Ben Bot's sister, Ivy, was the principal source. If it had not been for "Our Ivy," and what "Our Ivy said—" Caldermoor might never have known about Red Briggs courting Janet Lister, at Westowram, or the rat that Webster's terrier caught, or the extravagance of the new mistress at the Hall. Carts were important in Caldermoor.

PEARL STRACHAN



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF FIFTEENTH-CENTURY ITALIAN VELVET

This is part of an altar cloth which was woven and used in Italy in the fifteenth century. The manufacture of textiles flourished in Italy, which became the center of the industry in Europe. Such velvets as these were employed for secular as well as sacred use. The Italian masters often painted beautiful women wearing costumes of these luxurious stuffs. This piece is now in the Galleria degli Grazzi in Florence.

Flown

The purple rockery-aubretia
Is alive with Peacock and with Emperor
And other butterflies.
They flit or sit becalmed like pinnaces,
The two sails shut in one dead vertical,
Or they flash them out fanwise.

But the girl who made and loved this playing-ground
In hope to hold her spring companions
Has forgotten them and gone.
She has left so long the shell-tipped terraces
And flown so far from where the pathway ends
She cares for neither wing nor stone.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

From a Camp in California

Like little tongues of flame the poppies glow
Upon the hill that burns beneath the sun:
And like the smoke that drifts around a fire
The misty patches of blue lupine grow.

GWEN CASTLE

"Comforted of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE many today who are passing through dark valleys of grief and disappointment. Some perhaps have come nearer to God through these experiences, and after a long night of suffering may have echoed the thought expressed in the familiar lines of a well-loved hymn:

"Then, with my waking thoughts
Bright with Thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Bethel I'll raise:
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee."

Christian Science is bringing to the grief-stricken a message of comfort and healing, through its revelation of the unchanging nature of God as divine Love. This Science reveals that grief can be healed by the same process that heals sickness and sin. The Scriptural promise reads (Revelation 21:4), "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." It has been commonly believed through the ages that this divine promise could be fulfilled only in some future state, in a far-off heaven, attainable after death. But through the revelation of Christian Science such misconceptions of the nature and character of God are giving place to the spiritual facts of existence, and through the healing ministry of Christian Science it is being proved in countless instances that, here and now, sin and suffering, sorrow and sickness, can be healed wholly and permanently through the spiritual understanding of the allness of God.

In his vision of the state wherein is the healing of tears and pain, John "heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God" (Revelation 21:3). Christian Science reveals that there is but one God, who is ever present and all-powerful, and that consequently there is, in reality, no evil, sorrow, sickness, disease, or death. The consciousness of the presence of God, divine Love, heals pain and sorrow. In the holy tabernacle of divine consciousness, nothing can separate us from infinite, unchanging Love. Through the spiritual understanding of these unalterable, divine facts, one experiences the comfort and healing promised of God through the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 66:12, 13): "For thus saith the Lord. . . . As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted."

In her "Communion Hymn" (Poems, p. 75) Mary Baker Eddy writes:

"Mourner, it calls you,—'Come to my bosom,
Love wipes your tears all away,
And will lift the shade of gloom,
And for you make radiant room
Midst the glories of one endless day.'"

Many grateful hearts today are testifying to the fact that "the shade of gloom" has been lifted for them through the spiritual understanding of the Christ, Truth, which proclaims the unfailing, ever-present love of God. The spiritual understanding of God and His attributes, as revealed by Christian Science, unfolds the glory of true existence, in which God and man are forever inseparable. Thus is revealed the radiant spiritual fact which the Revelator proclaims, "God himself shall be with them, and be their God."

God, divine Love, does not use suffering as an instrument to chastise His children. It is through the overcoming of sorrow and suffering that we glimpse the peaks of spiritual reality. While it is often through great tribulation that we are forced to lay hold of the fundamental spiritual truth in order to be healed, yet we must expect to learn more of God through our triumphs as well as through our defeats. And when we have been comforted of Spirit, and have thereby gained a higher concept of ever-present Life and Love, our thoughts may reach out to all those who are in need of comfort. The unselfish, loving heart is not satisfied with having its own personal hurts healed, but would reach out to all the lonely and sick at heart, that this comfort may be extended to others. The Apostle Paul speaks (II Corinthians 1:3, 4) of the "God of all comfort; who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

In a letter written to one in great sorrow, Mrs. Eddy tenderly said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 290): "My soul reaches out to God for your support, consolation, and victory. Trust in Him whose love enfolds thee." And in the last paragraph she said: "'I knew that Thou hearest me always,' are the words of him who suffered and subdued sorrow. Hold this attitude of mind, and it will remove the sackcloth from thy home." This message has comforted many who have read it since that time, and the truth which it contains will continue to bless every receptive thought.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Getröstet von Gott"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GROSS IST die Zahl derer, die heute durch finstere Täler des Kummers und der Enttäuschung gehen. Manche sind vielleicht durch diese Erfahrungen Gott näher gekommen, und nach einer langen Leidensnacht mögen sie den Gedanken nachempfunden haben, der in den bekannten Zeilen eines beliebten Liedes ausgedrückt ist:

„Mit erwachenden Gedanken,
Strahlend hell von Deinem Lob,
Will ich Dir ein Beth-El bauen
Aus den Steinen meines Kummers.
So will ich nach Weh und Leid
Näher sein, mein Gott, bei Dir."

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt den Leidtragenden durch ihre Offenbarung der unveränderlichen Art Gottes als der göttlichen Liebe eine Botschaft des Trostes und der Heilung. Diese Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß Kummer durch denselben Vorgang geheilt werden kann, der Krankheit und Sünde heilt. Die biblische Verheißung lautet (Offenb. 21, 4): „Gott wird abwischen alle Tränen von ihren Augen, und der Tod wird nicht mehr sein, noch Leid noch Geschrei noch Schmerz wird mehr sein". Es ist von jeher allgemein geglaubt worden, daß diese göttliche Verheißung erst in einem künftigen Zustande, in einem nach dem Tode erreichbaren weit entfernten Himmel in Erfüllung gehen könne. Aber durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft weichen solche falschen Vorstellungen von der Art und dem Wesen Gottes den geistigen Tatsachen des Daseins, und durch das heilende Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird in zahllosen Fällen bewiesen, daß Sünde und Leiden, Leid und Krankheit hier und jetzt durch das geistige Verständnis der Allheit Gottes völlig und dauernd geheilt werden können.

In seinem Gesicht von dem Zustande, in dem Tränen und Schmerzen geheilt sind, „hörte Johannes eine große Stimme von dem Stuhl, die sprach: Siehe da, die Hütte Gottes bei den Menschen! und er wird bei ihnen wohnen, und sie werden sein Volk sein, und er selbst, Gott mit ihnen, wird ihr Gott sein" (Offenb. 21, 3). Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß es nur einen Gott gibt, der immer gegenwärtig und allmächtig ist, und daß es daher in Wirklichkeit nichts Böses, kein Leid, kein Siechtum, keine Krankheit und keinen Tod gibt. Das Bewußtsein der Gegenwart Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, heilt Schmerzen und Leid. In der heiligen Hütte des göttlichen Bewußtseins kann uns nichts von der unendlichen, unveränderlichen Liebe trennen. Durch das geistige Verständnis dieser unveränderlichen göttlichen Tatsachen erfährt man den Trost und die Heilung, die Gott durch den Propheten Jesaja verhieß (Jes. 66, 12. 13): „Denn also spricht der Herr: . . . Ich will euch trösten, wie einen seine Mutter tröstet; ja ihr sollt . . . ergötzt werden".

In ihrem „Kommunionslied" (Gedichte, S. 75) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy:

„Dulder ihr, o hört den Ruf!
Liebe will euch lind umfassen,
Will auf eurem Angesicht
Keiner Träne Spur mehr lassen;
Will für euch der Schwermut Nacht
In des Tages Glanz versenken,
Will in ew'ger Herrlichkeit
Euch ein ewig Leben schenken".

Viele dankbare Herzen zeugen heute dafür, daß „der Schwermut Nacht" für sie erhellt worden ist durch das geistige Verständnis des Christus, der Wahrheit, die die unerschöpfliche, immer gegenwärtige Liebe Gottes verkündigt. Das geistige Verständnis Gottes und Seiner Eigenschaften, das die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, entfaltet die Herrlichkeit des wahren Daseins, in dem Gott und der Mensch ewig unzertrennlich sind. So wird die leuchtende geistige Tatsache offenbar, die der Offenbarer verkündigt: „Er selbst, Gott mit ihnen, wird ihr Gott sein".

Gott, die göttliche Liebe, benützt das Leiden nicht als Werkzeug, Seine Kinder zu züchtigen. Durch das Überwinden von Leid und Leiden erhaschen wir einen Schimmer der Höhen geistiger Wirklichkeit. Während wir oft durch große Trübsal gezwungen werden, die grundlegende geistige Wahrheit zu ergreifen, um geheilt zu werden, müssen wir dennoch erwarten, sowohl durch unsere Siege als auch durch unsere Niederlagen mehr von Gott zu lernen. Und wenn wir von dem Geist getröstet worden sind und dadurch einen höheren Begriff vom allgegenwärtigen Leben und von der allgegenwärtigen Liebe gewonnen haben, mögen wir aller derer gedenken, die des Trostes bedürfen. Das selbstlose, liebende Herz ist nicht damit zufrieden, daß seine eigenen persönlichen Schmerzen geheilt sind, sondern will an alle Einsamen und Bekümmerten denken, daß dieser Trost auch anderen zuteil werden möge. Der Apostel Paulus spricht (2. Kor. 1, 3, 4) von dem „Gott alles Trostes, der uns tröstet in aller unserer Trübsal, daß wir auch trösten können, die da sind in allerlei Trübsal, mit dem Trost, damit wir werden getröstet von Gott".

In einem Briefe an jemand in großer Trübsal schrieb Mrs. Eddy zärtlich (The Frist Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 290): „Meine Seele bittet Gott um Stärkung, Trost und Sieg für dich. Vertraue auf den, dessen Liebe dich umgibt". Und im letzten Abschnitt schreibt sie: „‚Ich weiß, daß du mich allezeit hörst' sind die Worte dessen, der litt und Leid überwand. Halte an diesem Gemütszustande fest, und er wird die Trauer von deinem Heim nehmen". Diese Botschaft hat viele getröstet, die sie seit jener Zeit gelesen haben, und die Wahrheit, die sie enthält, wird fortfahren, jedes empfängliche Denken zu segnen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

They Painted the Early American Portraits

TIME HAS WOVEN a veil of romance around the memory of the old itinerant minstrels who followed the open road with their harps slung across their backs in mediaeval times in the lands across the sea. Stopping at great stone castles, at scattered hamlets, at humble cottages, at village fairs, at royal tourneys, to mingle chords of music with the scene, or to sing before groups of gaily dressed lords and ladies of the court, or even before the king's throne, as the case might be.

Well, now, we too, in our own country, have had our itinerants following the open road, but they stopped at farm houses with their overhanging elm trees, at villages, at fine old homesteads, even penetrating towns and cities; only they did not carry harps upon their backs, they carried a roll of canvases and brushes and a palette strapped to them to perpetuate the memory of faces of the living. . . .

They practiced their art even in far-back Colonial days; but after the Revolution, when the sturdy inhabitants began to settle back and begin to make permanent homes for themselves, and perhaps yearned a bit for the sense of background which they had always been conscious of in the old countries, the roving portrait painters were in great demand, and on the walls of homesteads, cottages, taverns, and wayside inns hung examples of their work. . . .

We owe a debt of gratitude to these obscure wandering portrait painters, for how otherwise could we know what the people looked like who were forming the country in those days? And how otherwise could we have gained so clear an idea of what they wore, how they held themselves, what their esthetic interests were? For look at the many portraits of quaint old ladies that have been found holding a Bible in their hands, showing their strict adherence to the Sacred Book, and how many young women and even young men are portrayed holding a volume of poems, for those were days when romance was very much to the fore, and poets were held in high esteem.—From "Some American Primitives," by CLARA ENDICOTT SEARS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Triangular Wings in an Australian Jungle

ON THE TOP OF Tamborine Mountain there is a settlement, of fruit-growers mostly. Their land is planted with oranges, bananas, and passion-fruit vines. Bordering the cultivations on all sides rises the wall of the uncleared jungle. The land is as different from the open forest below as it could possibly be: rich red soil and a plethora of rank weeds; banks of solid green instead of the openness between the eucalyptus trunks; short luscious turf in place of the bright dry hay. The car, after climbing the road which wound up the mountain-side like a snake, delivered me . . . at the gate of a little farm guest-house.

I have usually been lucky in locating flying-fox camps. On this occasion I found that the beasts were congregated in a patch of jungle quite near by—so near, in fact, that I had to go no further than the back veranda of the house to see their evening flight. Well before sunset I took up my position on the rail, and sat looking over the rows of fruit-trees to the edge of the uncleared forest. I kept watch for over an hour, but no fox appeared. I began to fear that I had arrived too late and that the migration north had begun; for it was already April and the summer nearly at an end. . . .

When the night is very dark and very still one's senses seem to grope almost desperately for something to record. I peered and listened until my eyes and ears seemed to strain away from my head. I heard a few soft movements in the forest, and once the long coughing grunt of a 'possum. From some farm below the mountain came the sound of cattle, and the howl of a dog, so faint as to be hardly audible. Then utter silence. I happened to look up to the strip of sky, and was just in time to see a big shadow glide out of sight behind the trees. I thought it was an owl. Another passed over, soundlessly. A moment later there was a flutter and a rustle in the branches, and then a queer throaty screech which I knew at once was not the cry of any bird. It was a flying fox.

Chance had set the stage rather cunningly: the narrow crack in the dark forest; the silence and expectancy; then the sudden passing of that noiseless gliding shadow. . . .

For a quarter of an hour or more I watched the foxes passing overhead. They came singly, or in little groups, flying steadily and easily. At times I could hear the sound of their wing-beats, like a whistled whisper. Occasionally one would swoop down to the level of the tree-tops, swinging right and left through the branches. Although they flew like birds, there was nothing birdlike about their pointed wings: the sharp triangular silhouette was unmistakably bat.—From "Flying Fox and Drifting Sand," by FRANCIS RATCLIFFE. (New York: McBride.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Forestalling Another "Borah-Lodge" Blockade ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

President Roosevelt is today working out a method of dissolving the greatest political barrier to American participation in the future peace.

That barrier, which enabled a minority to keep the United States out of the League of Nations in 1920, is the constitutional rule requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate for ratification of treaties.

Soon, this year or next year or the next—and however you estimate time that is very, very soon—the United States will decide whether it is going to accept or reject a decisive role in the organization of the postwar world and in the maintenance of its security.

This will be a fateful decision, perhaps controlling the future of America for a thousand years to come. It is that important, and however we decide it, it is well not to consider it less important.

Twenty-two years ago the United States was prevented by a minority of its elected representatives in one house of Congress from playing a decisive part in shaping and securing the peace which followed the first World War. The will of the majority of the American people—as indicated by the indorsement of an association of nations by both 1920 Presidential candidates—and the will of the majority of Congress were foiled by the implacable and devious Lodge-Borah minority.

It is in light of this historic fact that the issue of whether the two-third rule on treaties is again going to prevent American collaboration in the peace becomes a critical, perhaps a determining, factor.

Direction Clearly Visible

At this stage of events, it does not seem likely that President Roosevelt will consider it politic to say bluntly that it will not take a treaty to place the United States, by vote of Congress, in the middle of a postwar peace organization. But while the White House may not yet be ready to put its plans so conclusively on the record, Mr. Roosevelt is clearly headed in that direction and I should like to report:

1. That there is substantial evidence that the President can and intends to seek Congressional approval for American collaboration in securing the peace on a straight majority vote.
2. That, as I see it, the evidence is not only substantial but conclusive.
3. That the President will accomplish his objective by basing his main peace plans on the postwar lend-lease agreements and by submitting legislative proposals to both the Senate and the House which will at once sanction these agreements and bring national policy into harmony with them.
4. That these legislative proposals will take the form of Acts of Congress, not treaties, and that barrier of the two-thirds vote of one house of Congress will thus be eliminated.

Less directly and less pointedly, President Roosevelt said as much as this in the highly significant section on "lend-lease and the peace" in his latest quarterly lend-lease report to Congress.

He stated, quite clearly and informatively, that lend-lease agreements already signed with Britain, China, Russia, Belgium, and being negotiated with other countries, are "emerging as a factor in the combined effort of the United Nations to weave a pattern for peace." Thus the Lend-Lease Act now is becoming the foundation of the postwar peace organization.

As the President puts it, "these agreements are taking shape as key instruments of national policy, the first of our concrete steps in the direction of affirmative postwar reconstruction."

Further, the President in one particular sentence packed with meaning informs Congress that plans will soon develop for "a series of recommendations for legislation, in the fields of commercial policy, of money and finance, international investment, and reconstruction" which will "fulfill" this postwar lend-lease program.

Thus these "recommendations for legislation" will be presented to Congress to implement the lend-lease agreements which themselves are even now "weaving the pattern for peace."

There are two especially significant provisions in the Lend-Lease Act which furnish the essential basis on which the Act has become less an instrument of war and more an instrument of peace.

Collective Security Stressed

One of the significant provisions is that the President is empowered to give lend-lease aid "to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." Thus Congress stands behind the basic premise of all collective security, for if the defense of a foreign country can be deemed vital to America when the world is at war, then the defense of a foreign country can be deemed vital to America when the world is threatened with war.

The second significant provision of the Act is the authority it gives the President to lay down any terms or conditions whatsoever under which the mounting sums of lend-lease aid may be liquidated. The conditions which the President is now laying down in the lend-lease agreements concern neither cash nor credit nor repayment in kind, and while they are still general in character they deal primarily in mutual guarantees of better postwar relations.

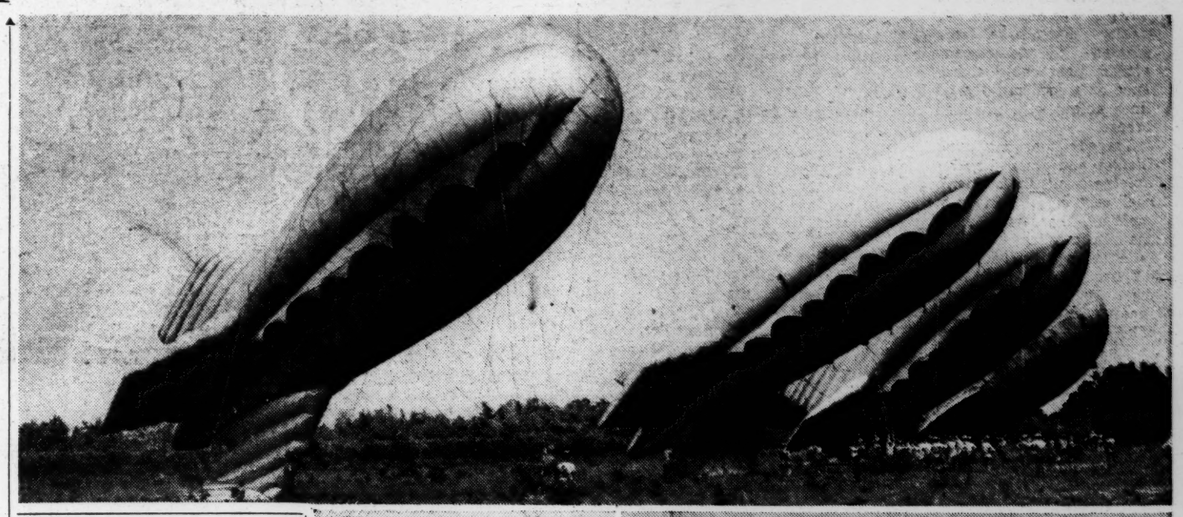
To fulfill the lend-lease agreements will require legislation in keeping with its terms. The President now announces that he soon will make recommendations for such legislation. The enactment or rejection of these recommendations by Congress will constitute America's crucial participation-in-the-peace decision—the decision whether the United States will join or renounce a league of lend-lease nations.

This Congressional decision will be made by a vote on legislation, not on a treaty, and it is for this reason I foresee that the President will go far toward successfully neutralizing the barrier of minority rule on the supreme American issue of the twentieth century—the issue of whether, having co-operated to win a world war the United States will continue to co-operate to secure a world peace.

Boot Camp It's Called—And It's March, March, March

'Leathernecks' — Marines —have training all their own on So. Carolina isle —Don't learn to hate.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the tenth.



By Eldon R. Lindsey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.—The rise and fall of marching feet—platoons of men marching—marching in cadence to the sing-song chant of the drill instructors is the feature that strikes one most about the training which recruits for the world's toughest fighting organization — the United States Marines — receive on this sandy island on the coast of South Carolina.

The drill instructor's tone may have the crispness of a Connecticut Yankee, or the easy drawl of a man from Dixie, but the fascinating, military, rhythmic chant is always the same. It is a tradition with the "Leathernecks," and no other military organization has quite copied it.

Whether or not they are actually the world's toughest, best trained military products, the Marines who leave here at least are fully confident no other outfit can match them. They are sure the chapters of history soon to be written will find them worthy of a place beside those heroes of Montezuma, Belleau Woods, Wake Island.

Boot Camp

"Boot Camp" they call the place. Just why, no one is quite sure. Old-timers recall vaguely some connection between the boots of the drill instructors and the recruit's anatomy in the old days of the Marine Corps—but that is no more. At any rate, a recruit, rich or poor, big or little, is just a "boot" until he completes the course of training. Until his hair is cut short like the others, and he gets his uniform, he feels conspicuous.

Indoctrination in the spirit and tradition of the Marine Corps begins early. The very streets of the Island are named for places where the Corps has made history—Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, China, Philippine, Panama, Tripoli, and Montezuma Streets, to name only a few.

The boys themselves are amazed that they are not taught to hate the Germans and Japanese. Orientation lectures similar to those given in Army Camps are unknown. Instead, they are taught to love the Marines. The esprit de corps is unexcelled. "Forget Pearl Harbor," the drill instructor says. "You are Marines now—just remember Wake Island where your buddies put up the bravest fight in the history of war." Practically all instruction is given by sergeants and corporals—enlisted men taken from the ranks. Commissioned officers are seldom in evidence.

Little is said about the present war, although everyone is keenly aware of the fact that he is being trained to do well his part in it when the time comes. He learns he cannot call himself a Marine until he proves his ability to "take it." After once gaining the name he takes a fierce pride in it the rest of his life.

At 12:40 every afternoon the "dinky" chugs into Port Royal across the bay, with new recruits from the 26 States east of the Mississippi River and the District of Columbia (all those from west of the Mississippi are sent to San Diego). They are still in civilian clothes, and a quick glance at them tells you that they range from those who are accustomed to plenty of this world's goods to those who have apparently had little. On the day I met the "dinky," after all the men had filed out of the coaches, and were climbing onto the trucks, the conductor came running out with a new hat of the latest fashion and called loudly to ask who had lost it. Before anyone could claim it, Sergeant Grover C. Crump of Toccoa, Ga., who was in charge, answered, "You keep it, whoever lost it won't need it any more." The conductor went walking back—looking for the size to see if it would fit him. The boys all laughed. They wouldn't need any of the clothes they had on much longer.

Best Friend

Every "boot" looks forward to the day when he will march to the range to learn to shoot the rifle he has nursed in drill since his first few days in camp. "A Marine's best friend is his rifle," is the motto of "boot camp," and the weapon becomes almost a part of him. He keep it constantly clean, and if he drops it in the dirt he must sleep with it.

Once on the range, the single thought of every man is to qualify either as an expert, sharpshooter or marksman. An American group with a more international flavor, working toward the same purpose, would be hard to find. The names of a squadron of coaches on the pistol range read: Moore, Smith, Bradford, Aliffi, Ingram, Russell, Uetz, McCarley, Kowaleski, Katzenberger, Botkin, Weise, Hundshamer, Kits, Rogers, Parker, Edwards, Metzger, Petrowski, Luce, and Alt. It is this way all through the ranks.

Under the expert coaching of such marksmen as Sergeant Major Morris Fisher, who holds more Olympic, national and international records with the rifle than any other living man, and scores of others whose records are almost as impressive, the "boot" is taught to shoot. The keen desire to uphold the reputation of the Corps spurs each man on.

After hours, many of the men voluntarily form groups and take turns drilling each other. They do the same with their rifles—practicing "snapping-in" (without ammunition) from all positions—standing, kneeling, prone. In short, they work night and day to master their rifles.

The number of Marines that have been trained here since the war began is a military secret, but every "boot" that goes through does his share of salvaging vital material for the war effort.

Recently two 55,000 pound carloads of empty cartridge shells were shipped back to the steel mills to be melted down and molded again. Carloads of empty shells are regularly moving back for salvage. Not an empty shell can be seen on the shooting ranges, although thousands of rounds are fired at targets daily by new Marines taking their basic training here.

Marksmanship Famous

From this it can be seen that whole hosts of "Leathernecks" are rapidly being trained to shoot for bull-eyes.

Every Marine learns to wash his own clothes with the least amount of water possible, so as to prepare himself for the days he might spend aboard ship where fresh water is at a premium, and they learn to mend them as well. Everyone is furnished a "housewife"—a small kit containing needles, thread, thimble, scissors, buttons and other darning equipment.

Sharpshooting makes needle threading comparatively simple but starching and ironing a shirt is a tactical problem that requires expert strategy. One night some marine quiz kid asked his buddies how to starch a shirt. That started a long discussion as to how thick to mix the starch, whether it should be with hot or cold water, whether it should be the same for the collars and cuffs as for the tails and then how to iron the thing after it was starched. The verdict was, "Don, you write home and ask mother."

Subsequently he wrote home: "I joined up to learn how to be the best possible Marine, and I am, but I also have learned how to wash clothes and make beds."

This bit of grousing is nothing really serious for every man here has volunteered for the service and is spurred on by the ambition to succeed. Morale is seldom a problem.

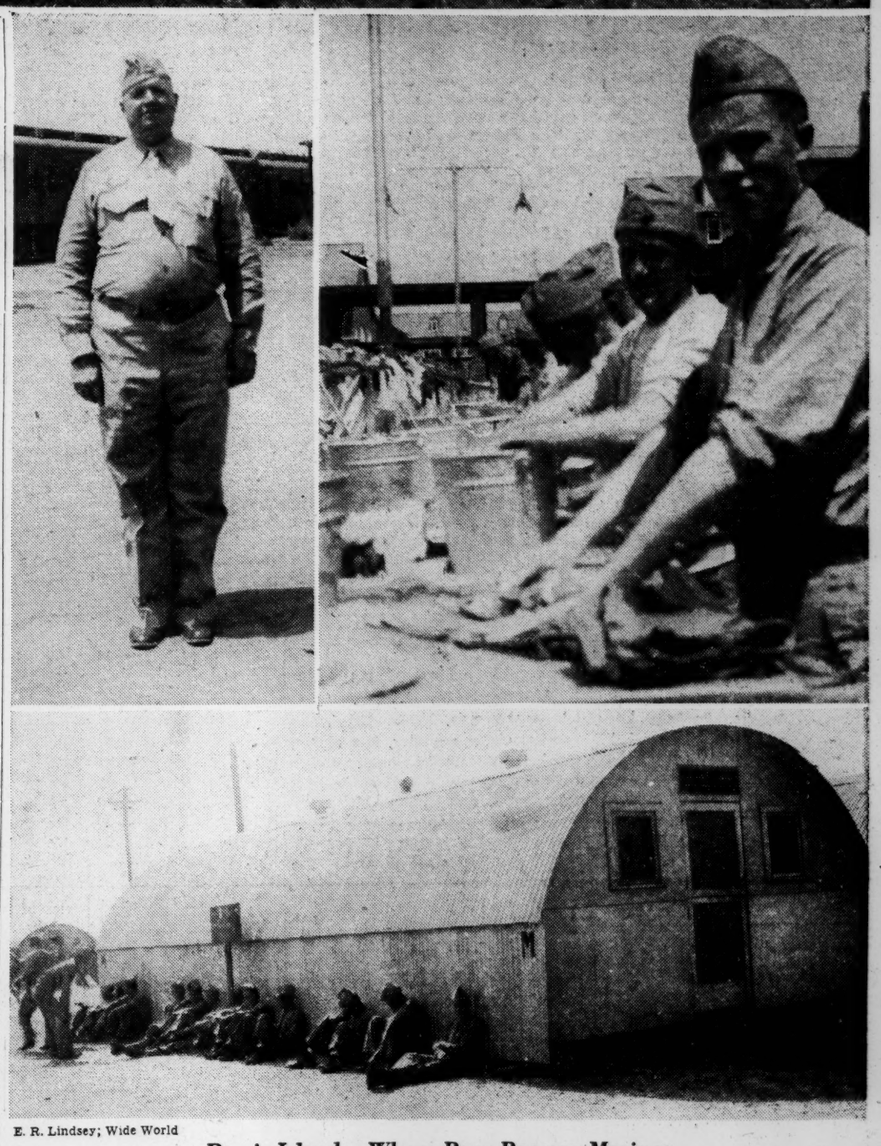
Church Services

Attendance at church services is not compulsory, but on Sundays the chapels and auditoriums are well filled, each denomination holding its own service.

Extra-curricular activities do not take up much of the new Marine's time. He is here to learn to be a Marine, and spends most of his spare hours in self-improvement to this end. However, there is some baseball, soft ball, boxing, and wrestling. There are free movies, and writing materials for sending letters home. "Chow time" is the most popular "recreation," and no man leaves the mess hall hungry. The Parris Island band plays each day at noon outside of one of the mess halls. Its music, ranging from "The Marine's Hymm" to "Chattanooga Choo Choo," seems to give a lift. Spontaneous song sessions in the barracks have the same effect.

"Parents have no reason to be concerned about their youngsters that come to Parris Island," declares Col. H. L. Smith, a native of Concord, N. H., who is in charge of the Recruit Depot. "After seven weeks here they are certainly better men physically and spiritually than when they came. This is proved by an average increase of from 5 to 10 pounds a man, and by the seriously thoughtful tone of the letters received from men after they leave.

Marching in as raw rookies, the men march out of Parris Island as Marines. They march out daily by the hundreds to the same familiar chant of the drill instructors. Marching . . . marching on to the battles ahead. "Semper Fidelis" their motto reads—Always Faithful.



E. R. Lindsey; Wide World

Parris Island—Where Boys Become Marines

Four barrage balloons about to be released on Parris Island. Flying high in the sky, these bags would keep enemy raiders far above the ground to prevent successful bombing attacks by an enemy. The man who meets new recruits for Parris Island at the Port Royal Station is Sergeant Grover C. Crump of Toccoa, Ga. (center left), a veteran of World War I. One of the duties that must be learned in becoming a marine is to wash clothes, and Private Ellis Swafford of Barbourville, Ky. (center right), is seen with other recruits hard at the task. Recruits are nicknamed "boots," and the lower picture shows some of the "boots" resting during middle of day in front of the huts where many live at this South Carolina base.

The Country Speaks: California

Japanese Sliver ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

On a window sill at home, where it was carelessly tossed some weeks ago, reposes a small, black, jagged piece of metal—a sliver from a Japanese shell, the first shell to strike damage to an objective on continental American soil.

This tiny object was brought in by this correspondent as a memento to the shelling of the oil field at Ellwood, just north of Santa Barbara, by a Japanese submarine on last Feb. 23. It must be instinctive to save shell fragments—first shell fragments, at any rate. This piece, smaller than a penknife, was found hidden away behind an oil derrick engine after a few soldiers, oil field workers, and other newsmen had gleaned the larger bits.

The black bit of metal had been all but forgotten. The Japanese submarine and its fellows, which plied along the Pacific shore for a few days, had been driven off by air patrols. The Ellwood incident was just a memory.

But now the little sliver suddenly takes on new importance. It becomes almost a measuring stick for Japanese propaganda. In spite of all warnings from our own Commander-in-Chief and his aides not to believe enemy pronouncements until they have been verified by our own military or naval headquarters, there is a tendency to give those pronouncements something of their face value.

Never again! Not at our house. The shell sliver will be our reminder.

For this is what Domei, the official Japanese news agency, radiocast from Tokyo recently after an interview with an unnamed lieutenant of the submarine which shelled the coastline north of Santa Barbara:

"On making sure they had set fire to all oil tanks in that area, the U-boat submerged, disappearing under the waves."

The only truthful part of that claim is that the submarine did submerge, and disappear under the waves. It set fire to nothing at all; hit very little.

One of the submarine's shells struck a timber, an arm-like beam at the side of a pumping oil derrick, and the shell exploded just above the galvanized-iron roof of a small enclosure housing the internal-combustion engine which operated the pump. The shattered timber, the bashed-in roof of the engine house, and many jagged holes in the sheets of metal roofing and siding: that was the damage. Higher up the hill, almost a quarter of a mile away slantwise across the oil field, another shell, plowing into the earth, touched a big oil pipe line, but glanced off unexploded, merely denting the pipe and exposing its upper surface for two or three feet.

Quite a company of newspaper folk, reporters and cameramen, waited at Ellwood that next morning before permission came from the Army letting us inside the fenced oil field. Then we swarmed over the landscape like a pack of beagles, finding here and there slanting gouges where dud shells had plunked into the rain-soaked earth, and one small crater, two or three times as large as a bathtub, where one shell had exploded.

There were several big gasoline storage tanks ranging along the hill under the Los Angeles-San Francisco highway. The shell which dented the pipe line whizzed fairly close to one. But no tank was hit, and there was no fire. No part of the area that came under the submarine's guns was barred to newsmen; we covered it thoroughly. The whole oil field, with small refineries, lies between the highway and the ocean shore, which are just a few hundred feet apart at that point. Traffic was never once halted or diverted; there could not possibly have been concealment of damage done; surely not of fire.

This proof of the complete, bare-faced distortion of facts for propaganda uses at home and abroad, makes every past and future claim from Tokyo suspect.

To Change the Subject:

Poetry: A Magazine of Verse ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

The recent poetry reading by Archibald MacLeish, in Washington, for the benefit of Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, calls attention to the campaign just launched by this magazine, which has reached a crisis in its career. As Miss Amy Bonner, the magazine's Eastern Representative, put it the other day, in an interview, "The history of Poetry magazine is the history of the poetry movement during the past 30 years. Its continuance is very important at this time owing to the difficulties of preserving the cultural agencies."

Miss Bonner, herself a poet, who worked on the magazine's editorial staff under Miss Harriet Monroe, its founder, pointed out that one of the symptoms in the totalitarian countries is the destruction of books, works of art and other civilizing agencies. One reason for the crisis in Poetry's career is the diversion of all funds to the material and immediate war effort, and people lose sight of the fact that the preservation of culture is one of the very things for which that effort is made.

The magazine weathered the first world war. it is hoped that it will survive the second. Poetry has continued uninterrupted these three decades, while lesser publications by the dozen have come and gone. It has made a point of paying for every contribution accepted. Through its efforts it has raised $600 a year paid out in prizes to poets. It has both fought the battle of poetry for poets and introduced to the public most of the poets now writing who have risen to fame. Many of them in their early years could not get a hearing elsewhere.

Among these one finds such poets as Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edgar Lee Masters, W. B. Yeats, Elinor Wylie and Rupert Brooke. Harriet Monroe, who founded the magazine in 1912, probably did more for the development of modern poetry than any other one person. She was not only a competent editor, but also a friend of the poets. Many a tale is told by those who knew her of "handouts" for breakfast from her slender purse, and other compassionate deeds in behalf of young poets, some of whom tramped even from the Far West and sat all night on the doorstep of the Chicago office, with boxes of manuscripts under their arm.

Poetry's tradition of friendship continues under the present editor, George Dillon, who served as associate editor with Miss Monroe before his graduation from the University of Chicago. His youthful years were crowned with two Guggenheim fellowships and a Pulitzer Prize. It has never been unusual to find, on entering the office in East Erie Street, six or seven poets all discussing poetry at the same time. It was Miss Monroe's custom to answer, by hand, the many confiding letters she received from poets. This practice is still carried on by Mr. Dillon.

In a recent letter of appreciation Archibald MacLeish wrote to the magazine, "You don't need my approval, but you have it notwithstanding." Mark Van Doren calls it the "Original and most important poetry magazine of modern America." When Miss Monroe passed on, in 1936, she left her collection of almost 3,000 volumes of first editions, of manuscripts, such as Millay's Euclid sonnet; Joyce Kilmer's "Trees," which appeared first in Poetry, in 1913; and Vachel Lindsay's "Chinese Nightingale"; and of autograph letters from famous poets, to the University of Chicago. This institution established the Harriet Monroe Modern Poetry Room to house the collection, which is one of the most important collections of modern poetry in the world.

The magazine has always maintained a liberal policy and opened its pages like an art gallery to the representatives of every school. This has often resulted in heated controversy, the reverberations of which have aroused the public interest. With Whitman, Miss Monroe believed that "to have great poets there must be great audiences too."

English poets today are paying it the touching tribute of sending everything they write, published or unpublished manuscripts, to the Chicago office, for safe keeping during the war.

Poets have ever been prophets and chroniclers. A periodical which nurtures their art and inspires the practice of it should not have to cease publication for lack of the comparatively modest financial assistance which it needs.

Threat Rises to Over-All Control by Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The first Congressional threat to Donald M. Nelson's over-all control of war production appeared to be developing today with drafting of legislation to place direction of the rubber program under an independent agency.

Originated by a group of Senators seeking production of synthetic rubber and alcohol from farm products, the bill would form a powerful "Rubber Supplies Agency" to co-ordinate activities now directed by separate units under Mr. Nelson.

Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa of the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee asserted the bill would be introduced as soon as a decision was reached on whether it should stipulate that butadiene, from which the principal type of synthetic rubber is made, should be produced from grain alcohol.

Some quarters, he added, advised giving the proposed supplies agency general authority over production of synthetic rubber without specifying the source.

Transfer of jurisdiction over the wartime rubber program to a separate agency was proposed, Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska explained, because the committee believed the present directorship would not utilize surplus grains for distilling the needed alcohol.

Meantime, another Senate committee sought to meet Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson's objections to a bill to permit annual allocation of about 3,500 tons of the nation's crude rubber stock for servicing of 20,000,000 passenger cars.

The Undersecretary protested the bill would give civilians "a first lien" on the rubber supply, which he contended was insufficient for needs of the armed forces.

White House Gives 400 Lbs. of Rubber

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 18

The White House turned in its contribution yesterday to the rubber collection campaign and a truck hauled away about 400 pounds of such items as old garden hose, runners for floors and corridors, sponge rubber mats to keep rugs from slipping, discarded overshoes and a single ball. The rubber was donated.

Country Cousins

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Uncle Sam's rural relatives are showing their city cousins a thing or two about collecting scrap rubber, William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, asserted.

"Rural communities, so far, seem to be doing a much better job of 'getting in the scrap' than the cities," Mr. Boyd said, but added that he expected the urbanites "to catch up before the drive is much older."

Tires Sent Into Canyon Retrieved for Salvage

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 18 (AP)—For many years a service station disposed of old tires by rolling them into a 1,000-foot deep canyon.

Now the proprietor has hired eight boys with burros to bring them back. They've brought up seven tons.

Battleship Construction To Continue as 'Insurance'

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Continuing construction of battleships was described by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Committee, as "essential insurance" against a possibility that future carrier losses might turn sea warfare into an "old fashioned slugging match."

He offered that observation in making it clear that the day of the big battlewagon was not done, despite the havoc wrought against them recently by torpedo planes, and that the Navy intended to continue work on battleships already started.

At the same time Mr. Vinson reiterated his contention that the aircraft carrier had become the "backbone of the fleet" as he went before the rules committee seeking a go-ahead signal for an $8,550,000,000 fleet expansion measure which emphasizes floating aerial striking strength.

In a formal report, the House committee listed 1,009,245 tons of fighting ships built since 1934 now in service and 2,646,606 tons more under construction.

Passage of the expansion bill, designed to double the size of the fleet, would add to that total 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of light and heavy cruisers, and 900,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer escort vessels.

In addition, it would provide for 1,000 smaller craft to combat submarines. For the first time, the committee offered a breakdown, saying it would build 400 steel sub chasers, 200 wooden sub chasers, 200 torpedo boats and 200 other patrol craft.

It informed Congress that the Navy "is fully alive to the major, if not decisive, role that aircraft carriers and the planes based thereon are playing in the present war," and said that the Navy, as a result, planned to concentrate on immediate carrier construction.

"This does not mean," the report added, "that other types of combatant ships have lost their long range value, but the policy of the Navy in concentrating on carriers for the present is entirely sound. This will necessitate deferring the construction of certain other types of ships, the immediate need for which is not so urgent."

Paul Waner Wants No Doubt Surrounding His 3,000th Major League Base Hit

Braves Field to Become An Army Fort on June 25

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Realistic Military Display

Braves Field will be well fortified on June 25 when the Braves and St. Louis play their game in behalf of the Army and Navy Relief Funds. Arrangements have been made through Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General, First Corps Area, through the Commanding General of the 45th Division, Fort Devens, Mass., to provide materiel, equipment, and military personnel. According to the list there will be sizeable protection on hand.

Troops, Guns, Planes, and Tanks

It is planned to have such as one platoon consisting of four anti-tank guns, three each of 30 and 50-calibre machine guns, two each of 60 and 81-calibre trench mortars, two "peeps" and "jeeps," and two armored scout cars. Arrangements also have been made through the co-operation of the Commanding General, 36th Coast Artillery (AA) Brigade for the exhibition of one 40 mm "Bofors" antiaircraft gun with gun crew and personnel.

Active Field Exhibition

Along with the stationary exhibit will be one rifle company consisting of 250 officers and men to participate in close order drill, gas mask drill, and bayonet exercise. Overhead, the Commanding Officer at East Boston Airport will send two flights of Army planes to fly between 1:30 and 2 p. m. An Air Corps officer will describe the maneuvers executed by the planes and the type of plane over the public address system at the park.

Other Features to Assist Show

Aside from all this, there will be a military band of approximately 50 pieces and arrangements have been made to swear into the Army some 50 young men. The First Corps Area Recruiting Service will have on display the "Silver Streak" recruiting car which may or may not be particularly attractive to some of those present. This should be about the finest individual collection of military paraphernalia exhibited in these parts since the war began.

Sports Events Seem Incidental

Most of the sports events being run in behalf of relief funds generally turn in more money than the gathering at the event represents. Many tickets sold are not used by the purchasers who turn them over to service men. In New York the National A. A. U. track meet promises a relief fund of upwards of $70,000 whether there is a paid admission or not, war contractors and the like contributing heavily to advertising in the elaborate program. It is a good track meet in prospect, but if 20,000 people pay admission, the A. A. U. fathers will be amazed.

Error for the Official Scorer

When Paul Waner begged off from an infield hit (Number 3,000) at Braves Field, wanting to reach his total with a clean single or better, the official scorer of the game, Gerry Moore of The Boston Globe, was forced to issue an unjustified error to Eddie Joost, Cincinnati shortstop, who could not make the play. It was agreeable to all, but Joost probably will always remember the incident and officially take an error with a shoulder shrug in behalf of sentiment. Since the whole thing was technically wrong anyway, an afterthought is that the play ruled as a fielder's choice would have served the purpose instead of an error at the expense of an innocent victim.

In Caddy's Pocket

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—C. O. Murpheree topped his drive on the municipal golf course. The ball bounced down the fairway some thirty yards, took a hop—right in the pocket of Murpheree's caddy.

Collegian Signs

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Arthur Vivian, lefthanded Wake Forest College hurler, has signed with the Amsterdam baseball club of the Canadian-American League.

Mangrum Has 30 for Early Lead in Golf

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., fired a 30, six under par, on the first nine holes of his play in the Hale America national open golf championship at Ridgemoor Country Club today to blot out the performance of Lawson Little, of Monterery, Caliif., who led the early starters with a 32. Mangrum had four birdies and an eagle, and holed a 75-yard pitch out on the third.

Little burned up the compact 6,519-yard course, scoring birdies on each of the first four holes. He parred the fifth and sixth, had a birdie on the seventh, parred the eighth and was one over for the ninth when he took three putts.

Little's card:

Par Out	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	4—36
Little Out	3	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	5—32

Two other players had 33's, Al Brosch of Farmingdale, N. Y., and Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill.

Willie Hunter, of Pacific Palisades, Calif., was one of three to turn in 34's, the others being Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., and Otey Chrisman, of Selma, Ala.

These performances were an early indication of low scores to come as the nation's top-ranking linksmen teed off in the opening round of the 72-hole event.

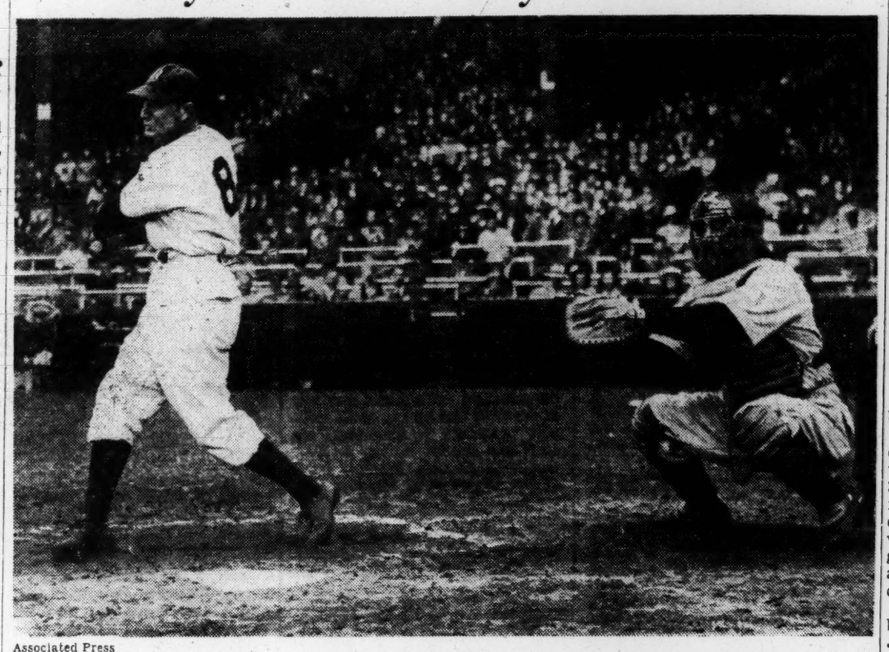
For four days the stars will scrap it out, until on Sunday evening one will draw down the winning prize of $1,100. The galleries, judging by the number who pursued Bob Hope and Bobby Jones around the fairways yesterday, should be among the largest ever to witness a golf event in this country.

To all intents and purposes, it really is the national open championship. Practically all the big players are on hand and playing the regular open route of 72 holes. The winner, though, will not go down in the golf records as an open champion.

All will go the full distance. The tournament directors, dreaming of a total gate of more than $100,000, did not want any of the gallery attractions eliminated at the end of 36 holes, as is customary in open championships.

The nature of the Ridgemoor course, too, promises to make it a spectacular tournament and to draw the crowds.

Only a Decision Away From Goal



Associated Press

Paul Waner Hits No. 2,999 Off Ray Starr

The veteran Boston Braves outfielder of 17 years in the major leagues (mostly with Pittsburgh) is shown above singling against the Cincinnati pitcher at Braves Field yesterday. Later he made his own decision on what might have been his hit No. 3,000, but since it was an infield hit he signaled the official scorer to rule it an error and thereby set precedent.

Braves Veteran to Make Historic Blow Clean One

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a disappointed band of Braves that filed out of the dugout and into the tunnel which leads to the clubhouse. They had just dropped a double-header to the Cincinnati Reds—their ninth straight loss to the club from the Ohio city. At the end of the line was Paul Waner, detained by a photographer. A short while before Paul had made his 2,999th big-league hit and just missed the 3,000th. More lenient scoring would have given him that coveted No. 3,000.

However, as Cincinnati shortstop Eddie Joost fumbled Waner's hard chance in the fifth inning, the veteran outfielder had stood on first base waving at the press box, shaking his head as an indication that he did not want the play scored as a base hit.

Wants Clean Hit

"I realize the play could have been called either way," said Waner as he stomped along in the dimly lighted tunnel. "But I didn't want anybody to say that I reached 3,000 on a cheap hit. When I make it I want it to be a clean one. I don't want any doubt. And I wouldn't mind if I could win a game with it," he concluded, disappearing through the clubhouse door.

Under ordinary circumtances, the ball Waner bounced to the right of Joost would have been recorded as a hit, Tommy Holmes was on first base at the time, and as Paul swung, the shortstop was moving toward second base. To get the ball, Eddie had to check his motion and go back toward third. There is no doubt it was a hard chance. There is also no doubt that the official scorer was about to put up one finger, which in the language of the press box indicates a hit.

Pirates Tomorrow

But when he looked down and saw Waner shaking his head, he realized that Paul wanted to make No. 3,000 a clean one, and Joost was charged with an error. It seems an unjust penalty to the fine young Cincy infielder, but after the game the Reds admitted that the situation was an unusual one and deserved special consideration. Waner gets another chance tomorrow when the Braves open a four-game series with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Jim Tobin is beginning to wish that he hadn't hit three home runs in one game to beat the Cubs back in May. For since that historic date the knuckleball specialist of the Braves has not won a contest. In succession he has been beaten by the Reds, Phils, Dodgers, Cardinals, Reds a second time, Pirates and Reds a third time, for a total of seven. And three of them were of the one-run variety.

Red Sox Lose

Tom Earley, too, tried unsuccessfully to break a losing string yesterday. He has not won since May 11, for five straight losses. Twice his conqueror has been Paul Derringer, the "Duke" of the Cincy mound staff. Paul did it at home, 3-1, and here, 4-2. The Tobin tally, by the way, was 4-3.

The Red Sox win streak was stopped at nine by Elden Auker, a former teammate. The submarine hurler beat Bill Butland, 6-3, chiefly through George McQuinn's first-inning homer with two on. It was Butland's second start. He deserved another chance. His relief pitching has been very good of late. However, he made the mistake of making one too good for the dangerous McQuinn.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves had to cancel their exhibition at Fitchburg this evening . . . They would have gone up by taxicabs, the weather having been right, as no busses were available . . . The series between the Braves and Pirates calls for singles tomorrow and Saturday, and a twin bill on Sunday . . . The Pitt club holds a 4-3 edge on the locals . . . The Red Sox keep a night date at Chicago tomorrow, are idle Saturday and play two afternoon games there on Sunday . . . Lou Finney is hitting for the Sox . . . The Tigers have taken five out of nine from the Yankees.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	39	16	.709	..
St. Louis	34	20	.630	4½
Cincinnati	32	27	.542	9
New York	30	30	.500	11½
Chicago	29	32	.475	13
Pittsburgh	28	31	.475	13
Boston	27	38	.415	17
Philadelphia	17	42	.288	24

Results June 17

Cincinnati 4, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 3. (11 inns.)
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	42	15	.737	..
Boston	33	24	.579	9
Cleveland	32	28	.533	11½
Detroit	33	31	.516	12½
St. Louis	29	33	.468	15½
Chicago	23	33	.411	18½
Philadelphia	26	38	.406	19½
Washington	21	37	.362	21½

Results June 17

St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Detroit 1, New York 0.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

All-Star Picking

In about two weeks Joe McCarthy and Leo Durocher must pick the men who on July 6 will represent the American and National leagues in the annual All-Star Game at the Polo Grounds. At least, it is assumed that Joe and Leo will inherit the jobs, they having been the rival managers in the last World Series.

As always, it is a thankless task. Not even McCarthy, leader of the powerful Yankee machine, and Durocher, Dodger strategist, can please everybody. Deserving players are always left out in the cold, simply because there must be a limit to the sizes of the squads.

American Power

On what the averages have revealed to date, McCarthy's club will again have the edge in both power and pitching, although it should be recalled that seasonal figures sometimes mean nothing when the boys go at each other in the All-Star classic. At first base the A. L. can have Rudy York, high in run production and homers, or rookie Les Fleming, who is well over .300 at Cleveland. At second there are Joe Gordon and Bobby Doerr, who have battled for the "Big Six" leadership for weeks. The former will probably get the starting nod, but the Red Sox ace is all-star in any league.

Ken Keltner has almost no competition at all at third base. Picking the shortstop, however, will require some thought. The top man on the batting list is Johnny Pesky. But as rookies have played jittery ball in past classic games, McCarthy probably will turn to Lou Boudreau, who is having a good year despite the added burden of managing the Indians.

Williams Cinch

McCarthy's outfield will be packed with power, no matter who starts. Ted Williams is a cinch in left field. Stan Spence is the No. 1 center man in the averages, but Joe Di Maggio cannot be ignored, despite a bad start at bat. He is more apt to hit one out of the park than Spence. Jeff Heath and Taft Wright are hitting and belong in there among the considered. Young Criscola of the Browns may squeeze in also.

Bill Dickey belongs in the lead-off spot behind the plate. Out with an injury for several weeks, he will be available when McCarthy gives the call. Pitching candidates include Tiny Bonham, Red Ruffing, Tommy Bridges, Jim Bagby, Elden Auker and Spud Chandler. Bonham belongs at the head of the parade and probably will be the year's big winner by the end of the schedule. Hurlers like Hughson of the Red Sox and Wolff of the A's would give the Nationals plenty of trouble, but their wins are not as numerous as some of the others.

Competition Keen

Durocher will have a tough time evading criticism. Competition will be close at several of his club's berths. At first base, Dolph Camilli and Frank McCormick are battling for the home run lead and Johnny Mize is setting the pace in the RBI column. An outstanding second sacker seems to be lacking, with Glossop, Frey, Billy Herman and Jimmy Brown in the running. Hack, Vaughan and Murtaugh are possibilities at third. Lennie Merullo is high shortstop at bat, but Eddie Miller or Bill Jurges have the best chance.

Pete Reiser belongs in center field. Joe Medwick, Dixie Walker and Enos Slaughter are hitting. Marshall of the Reds and Barrett of Pittsburgh, both rookies, are under consideration.

Durocher may have just the pitchers to stop those A. L. hitters. Heading the list will be Curt Davis, Ray Starr, Claude Passeau, Mort Cooper, Bill Lee and Whit Wyatt. Who will get the starting nod will keep the critics guessing. Being a Dodger himself, Leo may lean toward Wyatt or Davis.

Catchers will be abundant. Durocher has Ernie Lombardi, Ray Lamanno, Blimp Phelps and Mickey Owen to pick from. All have been hitting during the first half of the campaign.

Tc nament at Chicago Is Really National Open

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "Hale America" open turnament which began this morning at the Ridgemoor Country Club in Chicago is essentially the national open championship of 1942, although not officially so labeled. A similar tournament was staged by the United States Golf Association for the benefit of the American Red Cross during the last World War, but the only resemblance between the two events, a quarter of a century apart, is that then, as now, it was for a war charity.

The 1917 tournament, idiomatically expressed, was a flop. Both then, as now, there was much criticism of the U. S. G. A. for not conducting the tournament as a national open championship, on the basis that it would draw a more representative field, that public interest would be keener, that galleries would be greater, and that the gate receipts would much more than counterbalance the outlay for prize money for the professionals.

Five Dollar Fee

On that occasion there was no entry fee from the professionals, but also no prize money. This year there was a five-dollar entry fee for both professionals and amateurs and the total yield from that source alone exceeded $7,500, or enough to take care of all the prize money and something left over for running expenses of the tournament. In 1917 the tournament interest was cut to shreds by the non-participation of such headliners of the period as Walter Hagen, Mike Brady, Gil Nichols, Alex Smith, and Louis Tellier, among the professionals, and Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans and Jerry Travers of the amateurs, absentees for various reasons. Ouimet was in the Army at the time.

Hagen, kingpin of the professionals then, at first couldn't go, then could, if they would allow him to start the second day and play two rounds, making up for his first day's absence, but the committee decided against it, in that a ruling already had been made in the case of Jim Barnes, who had protested his first-day score, down as an 84 but actually an 83 through a mistake of the scorer. It was decided the 84 would have to stand, and if the committee had to stand by the rules in his case, it could do no differently in Hagen's.

No Marshals Needed

Taking a few stars out of the tournament of that day was like playing "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. Gallery marshals were needed about as much as policemen at a chess match. W. H. Evans wrote in the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "The Mount Airy Section of the American Red Cross sent a crowd of workers to Whitemarsh, but there were few to collect from."

Today, in the "Hale America," the situation is vastly different. There are so many outstanding professionals, any one of whom might win any tournament, that the absence of any two or three leaders would mean very little. True enough, a showman like Sam Snead, the recent P. G. A. winner, has a gallery appeal beyond any other individual in the game today, but even his absence, with players like Ben Hogan and Byron Nelson in the field, ought not to cut down the gate materially. It all comes down to a question of whether the general public, from patriotic and charity motives, is willing to patronize such a tournament to the measure its objective deserves. In the amateur ranks, today, there are no such drawing cards as in the 1917 days of Ouimet, Evans, Travers and Guilford, not even the holding national titleholder, Marvin H. Ward.

Hutchison Won

The 1917 war charity tournament was won by Jock Hutchison, hands down, for his 72-hole total was 292, against the 299 of the runner-up, Tom McNamara, and 303 by the third man, Eddie Loos. I haven't a doubt that Hutchison could score as well now as he did 25 years ago, what with the present-day equipment and modern grooming of golf courses. The irony of it, from Hutchison's viewpoint, is that he won what ostensibly was a national open title, with no title at stake, whereas he had been a favorite for that title many times but never achieved that distinction, even though in 1921 he went abroad and won the British open.

A similar twist of irony might now overtake Ben Hogan. Winner of the Vardon trophy the last two years, the most consistent performer in that period, Hogan has missed the big objectives of every professional, a national open or P. G. A. title, and yet in a truly championship field at Chicago he might come through when it would mean further prestige, but not the official crown of national open champion.

A Thriller

It was Hogan who came out on top with a superlative 274 for the 72 holes in the Chicago open a year ago next month. That was the 51st straight tourney in which Ben finished in the money. It was a thriller, too, that tournament. At the Elmhurst Country Club Hogan started off with a 70, for a lead of only one stroke. He followed it with a 70, for a three-stroke lead over the field.

Trailing him six strokes at that point was Craig Wood, the present national open champion. Dick Metz appeared to be the one dangerous competitor for Little Ben, 139 against Hogan's 136 at the halfway mark, but Metz skied to a 73 in the third round, against Hogan's 69. Meantime, along came Craig Wood with a 67. Then came a battle royal. Each went to the turn, that final round, in 34, leaving Hogan four strokes to the good with nine to play. With a par and two birdies, Wood picked up three strokes, but Hogan rose to the heights and finished the last six with two birdies and four pars, to win over the open champion by two strokes.

Perry Retiring From Top-Flight Net Competition

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Fred Perry, world's professional tennis champion and former top-flight amateur player, announced his retirement from the sport "because I just can't play any more."

The slender Englishman who was ranked as No. 1 tennis player of the world when he was winning amateur championships, said he was stepping out because of an injury received in a fall at Madison Square Garden, New York, last winter. At the time, the injury forced him to default to Bobby Riggs, 1941 amateur champion, in the first match of their tour.

No Backhand

Perry, who has been in Mexico about a month, said he tried to play last week "and I'm no good at all. I can hit a forehand all right but in championship tennis if you aren't any good in backhand or service, that's just too much of a handicap to give the other fellow."

Perry spoke seriously, with no trace of his usual jollity. "I've thought this over for a long time," he said, "tennis has been good to me."

Several Titles

As to a possible future return to the game: "I haven't thought that far ahead. Right now, I'm just trying to get this (arm) right."

Perry won the U. S. singles championship three consecutive years, and also, at various times, held the English and French hard court titles, the Wimbledon All-England championship, and was a star of the English Davis Cup teams for years.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 17

International League

Toronto 2-4, Jersey City 1-0.
Newark 8, Rochester 5.
Buffalo 11-8, Baltimore 4-8.
Montreal 3, Syracuse 1.

American Association

Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 7. (Only game scheduled)

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 1.
Hollywood 10, Oakland 4.
Portland 3, Sacramento 0.

Texas League

Shreveport 7-3, Fort Worth 6-1. (Second game eight innings).
Oklahoma City 5, Houston 4.
San Antonio 2, Tulsa 1.
Dallas 8, Beaumont 4.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 5, Nashville 4 (Other games postponed)

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 3-6, Springfield 1-2. (Other games postponed)

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	11	1	0	1.000
Tost	13	7	3	.700
Errickson	13	2	1	.677
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	6	.400
Earley	12	3	6	.333
Tobin	17	5	10	.333
Salvo	9	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	10	0	3	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	13	5	2	.714
Newsome	11	6	3	.667
Dobson	11	4	3	.571
Judd	12	5	4	.556
Wagner	11	5	5	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Butland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	137	17	45	6	20	.328
Tobin	54	7	17	5	9	.315
Klutz	90	11	26	0	13	.289
Holmes	242	18	69	2	12	.285
Miller	257	25	68	4	21	.265
Fernandez	235	28	62	3	26	.264
Waner	164	23	43	0	17	.262
West	182	22	43	8	23	.236
Demaree	134	15	31	1	17	.231
Sisti	192	25	43	4	23	.224
Gremp	100	7	22	2	10	.220
Ross	83	7	18	2	10	.217
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	32	9	6	0	2	.188

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	35	4	14	2	12	.400
Doerr	198	26	73	11	49	.380
Williams	197	55	65	15	68	.330
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	215	40	68	0	16	.316
Di Maggio	229	46	68	7	19	.297
Tabor	218	26	59	2	29	.271
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	95	6	23	0	7	.242
Finney	100	17	24	0	9	.240
Conroy	104	11	23	3	11	.221
Lupien	97	10	21	0	10	.216
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

Frick Has New Role

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. (AP)—President Ford Frick of the National League will undertake a new role for one day, July 5, in the interest of Army Emergency Relief. The baseball executive will act as master of ceremonies at the Women's A. A. U. swimming championships here on that date for the benefit of the war fund.

British Empire Cue Artist Walks Miles for Red Cross

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Consider the plight of the British Empire's greatest billiards player, Walter Lindrum, whose cue-craft is so much more skilful than everybody else's that he has nobody to play against.

Or rather, nobody is anywhere near proficient enough to make a match with him that will bring crowds along thinking there is the remotest chance of Lindrum's defeat.

The only suitable incidental music for the band to strike up when Walter enters a billiard-hall would be Maurice Chevalier's one-time hit about the drawbacks of sitting on top of the world alone.

The result is that, on his tours for Red Cross funds, people would rather see Lindrum by himself around the table, in a one-man exhibition, than taking it easy against opponents to whom he gives fabulous starts.

23 Miles in a Day

In one 12-hour solo performance in April, this monarch of the massé shot walked 23 miles, and wore out two pairs of socks.

He found the going softer under foot at one Army camp. Having no hall big enough to hold those who wanted to watch Walter, troops with shovels improvised an amphitheatre in a grassy hollow, with a circus-size tent to keep the weather out.

In seven weeks' exhibitions in Sydney, the champion played 50 hours a week, trudged about 400 miles around tables, bent over for about 90,000 shots, and brought his weight from 174 lb. down to 160 lb.

As soon as his cue urges the ball forward, Walter steps smartly to position for his next shot, because, most times, he knows exactly where the three balls will stop rolling. In an hour, he is estimated to walk one and one-half miles.

In 28 years of pro billiards, he has developed heavy bunches of muscles along his back. He counters the effects of so much stooping by what he calls "ceiling watching"—lying flat on his back for two hours daily. He is so careful about the delicacy of his touch that he never carries a suit-case.

"Dive-bomber" Carom

Walter's trick shots make amateur cloth-tearers blink.

For his "dive-bomber" carom he makes the cue ball rear three feet above the table, then dive on the other two balls. As a variation, he makes the ball leap half a dozen loaves of bread for a carom.

Going farther afield, he induces his ball, after striking the red, to jump off the table and run along the floor to complete a carom with a white, 40 feet away. Apparently the only shot beyond Lindrum is a carom off the chandelier, along the picture-rail, and up the chimney.

Naturally lefthanded, he played righthand to defeat Dick Harris at Sydney Sports Club. Accepting a challenge at Newcastle, he put on boxing gloves and scored a quick 100 run.

New Rules

Since Lindrum first visited England in 1929, three new rules have been introduced to curb mass-production of points. This has not disorganized Walter's assembly-line because of his mastery of cannons (caroms), hazards (pocketing), and the way he seems to have the balls disciplined to take up positions for his next shot. In 1932, before the rules were changed, Lindrum made a world-record run, 4,173 in 185 minutes.

Under the new rules, he has amassed four runs exceeding 3,000 (top 3,752). Highest run by any other player is 1,794 by Joe Davis, English champion.

In three of his wartime exhibitions, Lindrum has rattled up 100s quicker than his world-record 100 run, 51 seconds.

British Table Large

On the large six-pocketed British table (12 ft. by 6 ft. 1½ in.), three points are given for pocketing the red or glancing off it, and two points for glancing off the opponent's white. A player may score a run of 35 direct ball-to-ball caroms (two points each) before he has to play a ball-cushion-ball carom.

But Lindrum is expert enough at cushion play to score six-cushion caroms often, and recently made a nine-cushion one. Australians would like to see the great left-hander matched in a series against U. S. champion Willie Hoppe, after each had a month or two to attune his play to the two sets of rules.

Ray Robinson

Crain Will Play

DALLAS (AP)—The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor halted temporarily the great gridiron career of Cowboy Jack Crain, but he's coming back as a guest artist.

Finishing three stellar years at the University of Texas, he enlisted in December to help the Naval Air Cadet Selection Board sign up prospective cadets.

Now he's accepted an invitation to play with the college all-star team, meeting the professional Chicago Bears in August.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston Thursday, June 18, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Eight

Nadine lay absolutely still, wondering what she could do. She was quite sure that Mahmud had stolen off to the stable to sleep. She wondered if she could escape by the front door and run to the stable without being caught. But it was pitch dark outside, and she had no lantern.

The noise came again, very distinctly. It sounded like pots and pans being moved about! Could it be one of the maids who might have got up for something? Nadine did not think that was it, because the sounds did not come from the kitchen, but from the porch. She decided that something must be done. Very quietly she got up, felt for the matches that lay on a little table near her bed, struck one and lighted her candle. Then she slipped on a skirt and sweater over her pajamas and softly opened the door. Should she wake Miss Brickham? But she did not want to rouse anyone before she actually knew who was there!

She stepped into the passage and stood listening, her eyes fixed on the door that separated her from the source of those frightening noises. Suddenly an idea struck her. The door was fastened with a small bolt on her side; if she were to open it quickly she could see who was getting in; then she could shut the door and shoot the bolt before the enemy had time to realize that she was there.

She tiptoed to the door and laid her finger on the bolt, withdrawing it as noiselessly as possible. Then, holding up her candle, she suddenly opened the door. Straight before her was the window by the back door. Slowly, as she looked, she saw this window raised. As she gazed, a startled face looked at her from the open space below!

Wakeful Watchman

Nadine caught her breath, then let it out again in a tremendous sigh of relief.

"Mahmud!"

The face of the Tartar watchman looked almost as astonished as her own.

"What are you doing? You gave me a fright—I felt sure you were a burglar!"

Mahmud's face broke into a sudden smile.

"A great sleepiness came over me," he said. "I thought if I could clean the samovar and Marya's pans and kettles it would help me to keep awake. I found the window unfastened, so I was taking the things out on to the porch."

It did not occur to Nadine to doubt Mahmud's story, perhaps because the smile that lighted up his dark, usually serious face had an appealing honesty in it.

"Well, I certainly am glad it is you," she said. "I have been listening for your rattle for ever so long, and when it didn't sound any more I felt sure you had gone to sleep. And then there was all that noise on the porch and I was sure someone was breaking in!"

"Indeed, I am very sorry!" His smile was gone. "I am keeping a good watch, barishna, but it is much easier if there is some work to do."

Nadine shut and bolted her door and returned to bed; this time she fell asleep almost at once.

When Miss Brickham heard the story in the morning she was a little disturbed. But Marya, the cook, who had been with the family for a number of years, when questioned, bore out Mahmud's story.

"It is quite true what Mahmud says, barishna," she explained. "When I got up this morning I found the samovar and my pans on the porch, all shining like the sun. Look, you can see for yourself!"

True enough, there they all were, polished until they gave back the reflection of the kitchen like mirrors.

"I think Mahmud is a good watchman," said Marya approvingly. Since Marya generally had no use for the various watchmen and dvorniks — Tartars, Cossacks, Russians—who appeared and disappeared in a constant stream at the Oriefko house, her praise meant something. Those shining pans had won her heart, and it was evident that she thoroughly approved of Mahmud.

An Unexpected Visitor

A day or two later Mrs. Franklin arranged to take Miss Brickham with her to Moscow. They set out early in the morning, and Nadine and Tatiana stood in the grass-grown road before the datche and watched them drive off to the station in the village droshky.

The girls wore their riding clothes, for they usually went riding about ten o'clock. But a little before; Peotra had come with a long face to say that his pony had cast a shoe and would have to go to the village to be re-shod.

"What a nuisance!" exclaimed Nadine. "How long will it take, Peotra?"

The Cossack shrugged his shoulders.

"I cannot tell: two hours—three, perhaps. I do not know what time the blacksmith is there."

Nadine sighed. "We shall have to put off our ride until this afternoon," she said.

"Let us go into the woods and gather wild strawberries, Nadine," suggested Tatiana. "Katya said she would make preserve if we brought her enough."

"That's a good idea. I'll go and get something to carry them in." Nadine hurried away and soon returned with two large baskets.

They had only gone a few steps from the house when they saw a figure approaching. As it drew near Tatiana exclaimed:

"Why, its Mikhail!"

They called out greetings and questions in the same breath. Mikhail's face looked serious.

"I have come with a message for Vasili Vasilovitch," he explained.

"But, Mikhail, Father isn't here; he went back to Oriefko by the early train this morning."

An Important Message

Mikhail's face looked almost tragic.

"But he told us he would not return until tomorrow!" he exclaimed.

"He did mean to stay an extra day this week-end. But he began to worry about how things were going at the mill, and he decided to return today instead. Is anything the matter Mikhail?"

"The message is very important," answered Mikhail evasively. "I must get the next train back. Do you know what time it leaves, Nadine?"

"There is none until late this afternoon. You will have to spend the day here: that will be fun for us, Tatiana?"

"Yes indeed! Mikhail, have you had any breakfast?"

He shook his head. "I don't need any," he said quickly.

"Of course you do!" exclaimed Nadine. "Tatiana, please ask Katya to get some for him."

Tatiana hurried away. When she was out of ear shot Nadine said in a purposeful tone:

"Mikhail, there is something the matter, I know. Please tell me what it is!"

His brows were puckered with thought.

"Is your Mother here, Nadine?" he asked.

Nadine explained about the visit to Moscow.

"I am glad she has not gone to Oriefko." Mikhail gave a sigh of relief. "Things are not very good there, Nadine. The workers are on strike, and I do not know just what will happen. I must find a way to get back at once. Are you sure there is no train?"

"Quite sure!"

"Then I must find another way." Suddenly his face brightened. "Peotra has his horse here, hasn't he? I could ride!"

"Why, it would take you all day! You can't get back before Father, whatever you do, and as soon as he arrives he will know about the strike. Mikhail, you don't think he is in danger, do you?"

He answered slowly.

"There are people who are trying to make as much trouble as possible. I can tell your father things which might help."

They had been walking slowly back to the datche. Now Nadine stood still, facing him in the determined way he knew so well.

"There is something special that you know, Mikhail," she said. "You must tell me about it at once: if it is about my father I have a right to know!"

Mikhail capitulated.

"I do not want you to be upset, because it may not be true, after all. You remember Andre's sister, Marya, whom I helped once?"

"Of course!"

"She came to me, secretly last night. She says there is a plot to burn down the Director's house—"

"You mean our home?" Nadine's eyes were wide with amazement.

Mikhail nodded.

"But—but, when will they do it, Mikhail?"

He shrugged his shoulders expressively. "I cannot tell. Tonight, perhaps. But it may not be true; people often say wild things they do not really mean."

Nadine looked at him rather dazedly.

"But, Mikhail, my father has never done them any harm! He has helped them when they were in trouble, I know, and he is always so—so fair!"

"The workers all know it. But there are a few who do not care about that: they are against anyone who is an official!"

Nadine pulled herself together. She hastened her steps.

Unceremonious Departure

"You can't ride Peotra's horse, because he cast a shoe and Peotra has taken him to the village to get a new one. But you can have my pony, Nitchey. I will go round to the stables while you eat breakfast."

She hurried away. Fifteen minutes later she returned leading Nitchey, ready saddled. As Mikhail came down from the porch he was watching Nadine and the pony, and he did not look where he stepped. Suddenly he caught his foot in a broken place in the flags and fell heavily, the foot twisted under him. He tried to get to his feet, but fell back.

"It's—it's nothing—" he muttered.

Nadine hitched Nitchey to the fence and ran and knelt beside Mikhail. "Let me stay quietly, just for a moment," he said.

Tatiana had run into the house; now she returned with a glass of water, which he drank gratefully. Presently, with her help and Tatiana's Mikhail got up again and sat on a chair they had brought from the porch. He protested that he was all right now and ready to start that trip. But the girls delayed him and Nadine slipped away and motioned to Tatiana to follow her.

"The message he has brought for my father can't wait; so I shall take it myself," she said. "You mustn't let Mikhail know until I have got right away: he would try to go himself, but we must not let him. He has already traveled enough for one day."

"But, Nadine, you don't mean that you are going to ride to Oriefko alone?"

"I shall be perfectly all right! Now I am going to lead Nitchey round to the back of the house, so that Mikhail will think I am taking her back to the stable; then I shall slip round through the trees to the road. But you will promise not to tell him until I am safely away?"

Tatiana clasped her hands in distress.

"But, Nadine, what will your mother say when she comes back? She will blame me for letting you go!"

"You can't stop me," retorted Nadine, "because now I am going!" Without waiting for Tatiana's reply, she walked to the gate, unhitched Nitchey and led her away.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

Nadine Vasilovitch, lying awake at midnight in the "datche," or summer cottage, where she, her mother and her governess, Miss Brickham, were spending the short Russian summer, was alarmed at hearing strange sounds that came from the porch. The datche was one of half a dozen houses scattered deep in the forest. Nadine's father was the American director of the Sazonsky mill in Oriefko, and visited his family at week ends. Tatiana Mikhailovitch was spending the summer with Nadine. The Vasilovitchs had befriended Tatiana and her brother Mikhail, whose father, a landowner with liberal views, had been arrested by the Government and was being held without trial. Liberal views were not popular with the Russian Government at that time, just before the World War.

Used Through Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University

Harvest Time in France: a Nineteenth-Century Drawing

Let's Make New Friends

Our Mail Bag

We are always glad to know that our readers are enjoying correspondence with girls and boys whose names have been listed in the Mail Bag. And we are particularly happy to share with you this note from a girl in Glasgow, asking that we forward several letters for her. "I count it a privilege," she says, "to be able to write to that country which is helping us so much in these dark days. May I also add how much I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor, and especially the page For Young People?"

Here are some very attractive invitations from readers of the Mail Bag who want to make friends with other girls and boys who also watch for and enjoy the page For Young People:

"I have read The Christian Science Monitor a long time and I think it is the best newspaper in the world," writes Betty P., (12) of Rock Tavern, New York. Betty would like to hear from girls her age, and especially from an English girl who lives in or near Malvern.

Arthur C. (13) of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, has several hobbies, among which are stamp collecting, building model airplanes, and swimming. He welcomes letters from boys living in Canada and South America. Arthur tells us that he lives in a town whose population is 17,000.

Oad B. (13) of Centralia, Illinois, asks that we publish his name in the Mail Bag inviting correspondents anywhere. He likes baseball, swimming and soccer, and his chief hobby is stamp collecting.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

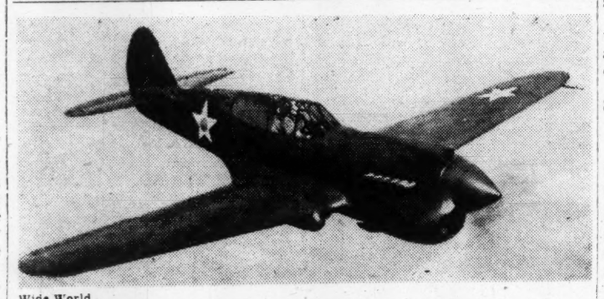
Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have his or her name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.



Wide World

A Popular Wartime Hobby

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—1

By Freeman Cleaves

A popular hobby in wartime is building non-flying models of the world's greatest fighting airplanes. As most boys and girls already know, non-flying, or scale models, are miniature full-scale airplanes. Every detail and part is built exactly like the full-sized airplane, although reduced to a much smaller size and dimensions.

Non-flying models, when the work is well done, may be used to decorate your room, or as exhibits at your school, club, or junior society. A more useful purpose is to present sets of fighting models to airplane spotters, as aids in identifying friendly or enemy planes in the air.

Model Airplane Meets

Builders who have become expert are entering their scale models in local and sectional model airplane meets this summer, and those who build the finest ships will qualify for the 1942 National Model Airplane Championships which will be held in Chicago, July 21 to 26. Emphasis on scale models of American, Allied and enemy airplanes will be a prominent feature of model airplane meets, at least this year and next.

First steps in building non-flying or scale models will be outlined in a series of five articles in this series. The beginner will then be ready to start work on a series of six famous fighting aircraft—four American, one German and one British—to be described in later articles in this series. Here are the ships we shall build:

1. The Bell Airacobra, one of the U. S. Army's fastest and most effective fighters, popular with American, British and Russian pilots.

2. The Brewster Buffalo, a U. S. Navy fighter, used both for combat and for aerial photography, nicknamed the "Peanut."

3. The Curtiss "Kittyhawk," a famous U. S. Army fighter scoring victories on far-flung fronts.

4. The Grumman Wildcat, a U. S. Navy fighter built for service with airplane carriers.

5. The Messerschmitt ME. 109, Germany's most popular single-seat fighter, pride of the Nazi Luftwaffe.

6. The Supermarine Spitfire, famed day-and-night fighter of Britain's gallant R. A. F.

Many readers of the page for Young People have already built and flown the five Air Youth models which were described on this page last winter and spring. For those who would like to get outdoors and fly an advanced model glider, which needs no rubber power, a final article in this series will describe the sailplane, a built-up motorless craft which is easy to fly and inexpensive to maintain.

All drawings of scale model airplanes to be shown in this series, as well as building methods to be outlined, have been approved by the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association.

Tools and Materials

Model builders who already have learned woodworking will have at their disposal most of the tools needed to construct scale model airplanes. Necessary tools will include sharp scissors, a sharp knife, a fixed blade knife, draw knife, a jig, band or coping saw, small plane, spoke shave, and woodrasp or file. Have a small ruler handy, also a sharp-pointed pencil. Sandpaper of the grades 7/0, 3/0 to 2 is suitable for the various stages of the finishing process.

Other materials include a supply of stiff cardboard, waxed paper, pins or fine wire brads, rubber cement, a strong, quick-drying glue, model aircraft "dope," pumice stone and linseed oil, banana oil or pure lacquer used in the finishing process, also paint or enamel in various chosen colors which should include black, red, white, gray, blue and yellow. The aircraft dope, pumice stone, oils, lacquer, enamel and paint may be left to the last. Most important is the wood to be used—white pine, ash, poplar or basswood—which should be of straight grain, well-seasoned, and free from sap streaks and knots. Wood stock for each of the fighting models to be built may be purchased in regular airplane kits at model supply stores.

The builder should also provide himself with some tracing paper, carbon paper and graph paper so that he may make each model in two sizes, one double the size of the given drawings. Drawings of the airplanes will be shown on a scale of one inch to 72, which means one inch of model plane for every six feet of full-scale aircraft. Directions telling how to double the size of the pattern will be given.

The scale model builder should obtain an up-to-date book showing in color the various fighting ships of the world, most of which he will be able to build for himself after some patient study and practice.

Next week we shall describe the steps in preparing the fuselage for a non-flying or scale model. The builder should cut out and save each article, beginning with this one, so as to have them handy for reference when we come to build the six famous fighting models. Keep the articles and illustrations together in a large manila envelope, properly labelled.

(This is the first in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes, that are appearing on the page for Young People every Thursday.)

Bring Out Your Hobbies

Evelyn Violet, Pauline Moser and Frances Kinnamon, Hobbyists

Our hobbyists today are Evelyn Violet, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Pauline Moser, of Uleta, Florida, and Frances Kinnamon, of Burbank, California.

Raising Tropical Fish

Nature provides nothing so educational and beautiful for the home as a small aquarium containing a variety of tropical fish. Swimming swiftly or aimlessly through the water, they are a whirlwind of color, flashing before your eyes. Yes, raising tropical fish is my hobby.

It was not an expensive hobby to start. For the little care they needed, they gave me a great deal of enjoyment.

The size of my aquarium is two feet by one, and one and one-half in depth. The aquarium must have growing plants in order to generate oxygen in the water. There are a few plants for that purpose.

Next, I filled the aquarium with water slowly in order not to upset the gravel. Having completed this, I left it for about twenty-four hours so the gravel would settle again. When the aquarium was properly fixed — clean gravel, plants and sufficient light—I put in my tropical fish, which I shall tell you about later. The temperature of the water should be about 76° F. and the aquarium placed so that it will receive about two hours of morning sun, not more. The fish should be fed once a day with enough food to keep them busy for about fifteen minutes.

Now about the fish. The fish come in two varieties, live bearers and egg layers, with names such as Guppies, Moons, and Swordtails; these fish, being live bearers, deliver their young alive. The Guppies have an extraordinary variation in color, that makes this species a never-ending source of fascination. It is impossible to find two alike. They are also called Rainbow Fish. The Swordtails are a beautiful and hardy fish. The Moons are like the Guppies, coming in many colors. The Mollas are another type of fish from Southeastern United States and Mexico. They are spotted and come also jet black.

Most of the tropical fish live peacefully together. Raising tropical fish has given me many enjoyable hours, watching them. I marvel at how such small fish can live, thrive, and reproduce in my own aquarium, just as though they were at home in their native waters in the tropics.

Why not take this hobby up too, as it is very pleasing and educational.

Evelyn Violet

Writing as a Hobby

My hobby means so very much to me. It is fun; a pleasant pastime; it helps in my studies; fosters concentration; creates a deeper understanding of the world and people about me; shows the need and value of alertness and keen observation . . . and more. My hobby is a stepping-stone to my future.

My hobby is writing—writing short stories, poetry, biographies, and news reports. There are many parts to my hobby. First, there is research: browsing in reference books, finding the meanings of mystifying words, and searching for facts in an encyclopedia. This part of my hobby gives me experience in reference work for my studies, and it's surprising what interesting and informative facts a few minutes spent with an encyclopedia may bring. I know. Then, of course, is the next part of my hobby—the actual writing, the fitting together of facts and word pictures. This is of invaluable worth in spelling and English. Typing or manuscript work gives patience and perseverance no end. Then, of course, there is the equally important part of my hobby—the dreaming and planning of stories.

Some of my friends have asked just how one would go about writing a story or poem. I have found it very difficult to answer this question; but really there are only these steps to it, no matter how hard it may seem or how long it might take one to write a piece of acceptable prose or poetry. To begin with, there must be a foundation: this might be a sunset, a certain character that perhaps you know or an incident in history. There are many possibilities. Then there must be the plot or the main idea, and the details leading up to it. And last the conclusion. Many well-known writers advise writing a story then leaving it, and afterwards revising it. After one is satisfied that no improvements can be made, there comes the final copying—either by typing or by handwriting. This must be neat and easily legible; no mistakes or erasures and only on one side of the paper.

My hobby has brought me many opportunities. Because I have had practice and experience in writing, I have been chosen to be the secretary of my school library management club, scribe and reporter of my scout troop, general editor of my school's publication, and reporter for Wm. J. Bryan Jr. High School. Thus I have gathered much experience for my future.

Naturally, being interested in writing I have looked into the opportunities and possibilities of writing as an occupation. I find that there are many fields and branches to enter. I know that after practice and perseverance, experience and knowledge have become inseparable from my education and my hobby, I will be ready to fill my place in the world.

Pauline Moser

Scrap Books

All you need for my hobby is some scrap books, and a tube of paste, and newspapers and magazines, from which to clip things you want to paste in the scrap books. I have four scrap books in which I paste my clippings. One book, that I like the best, is for all the cute animal pictures I can get. I give each one a funny title. In another book I put the new hat and dress styles and shoe styles, and put the date under each in ink. One book gets all the clippings of new kitchen things that make work easier for Mother in the kitchen. In the fourth book I paste funny pictures from colored funny pages in the papers. I make up my own funny situations like Jiggs walking up the side of a big building with Mickey Mouse swinging from his cane and Snubs trying to bite his (Mickey's tail and things like that.

Frances Kinnamon

Half a Million Hammocks

The Girl Guides have taken on a new job—hammock making. A rush order for half a million hammocks, involving a great deal of whipping and knotting, was recently received by a Welsh firm of rope and sailmakers. It so happened that a Patrol Leader of a Girl Guide company was employed by the firm, and knowing that her employers were very short of labor, she realized that here was an opportunity for the Guides to help.

No sooner did the news spread than the girls responded to the call, to the delight of the firm. Everything was soon in full swing; the girls went to the docks to receive lessons in hammock making and then took the rope to their homes to work. The result was that they had soon more than doubled the firm's output, the report being that the work they did was neater than that done by professional hammock makers.

Cats That Earn Their Way

A loud meow of approval rose from many furry throats a short time ago when the decision was made to pay British Army Camp Cats small allowances for rations.

The decision will put the Army Cats on a level with the Government Office Cats, who, being officially recognized as servants of the State, are paid threepence a day for board and lodging provided they keep the buildings free from rats and mice.

Besides Army Camp, and Government Office Cats, there are large staffs of Naval and Military Cats whose duty it is to protect mail bags at the General Post Office depots from the teeth of inquisitive rodents. How these cat workers are selected for their jobs is not revealed, for, as far as is known, they do not have to pass any intelligence test, nor do they have to attend special courses, as was the case with the cats of France at one time.

Before the French cats could graduate as first-class rat catchers in the dockyards, they had to undergo a severe test on board a warship, where during several voyages they were called upon to meet and overpower hordes of savage rats that inhabited the holds. Those who passed this test were drafted to billets on shore, where they received well-paid allowances for their board.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	388,480
1942 volume to date	49,087,893
1941 volume to date	59,174,172

Stocks Rise Cut by Later Profit Taking

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Many stocks continued to attract modest buying in today's market, but light profit taking, inspired partly by the somewhat bearish war news from Libya and China, halted the general upswing which got under way late yesterday.

The list extended its Wednesday's bulge by fractions at the opening in relatively fast dealings. The move was shortlived, however, and quotations soon were reduced or transformed into declines. The pace slowed appreciably on the reversal. The majority of losses ran to minor amounts near the close—there were isolated setbacks of 2 or so—and scattered plus marks of a point or so were in evidence.

Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 350,000 shares.

WPB Chairman Nelson's blast at excess profits tax proposals remained as a bullish argument but some customers retired to await clarification of African and Oriental battle developments.

Among stocks American Can went into new high ground for 1942. Resistance was displayed by Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil (NJ), Anaconda, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Owens-Illinois and Union Carbide.

On the offside at intervals were Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich, Western Union, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, Santa Fe and Johns-Manville.

Rail Bonds Irregular

Marked irregularity developed in trends of rail loans in the bond market today. Other corporate groups were steady.

Some foreign dollar loans got a little play on the upside, including those of Chile, Argentina, Norway and Rio de Janeiro, Cuba 4½s of '77 dipped sharply on a small transaction.

U. S. Governments almost ignored in the listed market, moved along smoothly on outside market dealings.

International Hydro Electric 6s were again active in the corporate section, but wavered at times from their recent upward move.

Higher prices were registered for New Haven 4½s Northern Pacific 5s Baltimore & Ohio convertibles Great Northern 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Wisconsin Central 4s.

Unchanged to modestly lower were Western Union 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 3s, Santa Fe general 4s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, and Rock Island general 4s.

Carloadings Drop 2.6 P. C. in Week; 3.5 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 832,726 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 13.

This was a decrease of 21,963 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 30,248 cars, or 3.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 119,805 cars, or 16.8 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	—Decr. from— Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Misc freight	377,207	8,149	† 8,581
Less-than-carlot merchandise	94,556	3,031	65,041
Coal	166,341	†2,607	† 7,720
Grain and grain products	34,686	1,183	2,320
Livestock	11,159	1,325	† 1,152
Forest products	48,261	5,058	† 5,858
Ore	86,285	6,168	†12,736
Coke	14,231	†346	†1,066

† Increase.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloadings handled by railroads reporting for the week ended June 13, 1942, included:

	June 13, Previous week	Yr. ago
Baltimore & Ohio	65,696	71,506	63,623
Erie	28,905	31,078	31,400
Great Northern	29,592	32,531	26,286
Northern Pacific	15,495	17,226	13,626
Missouri Pacific	33,651	37,669	25,898
Illinois Central	41,195	39,092	35,088
New Haven	29,047	30,440	29,371
J. & N.	36,400	36,432	33,544
Chi. & No. West.	23,077	24,207	24,229
Rock Island	27,167	25,529	26,888
Frisco	17,432	16,090	14,917
Lehigh Valley	21,460	20,442	20,424
Southern	46,283	46,303	44,805
Pennsylvania	148,766	144,293	150,814
Southern Pacific	51,301	51,674	46,756
St. Paul	28,112	28,719	31,387
Reading	43,329	44,008	40,794
Jersey Central	24,136	26,724	25,512
Great Northern	29,592	32,531	26,286
Northern Pacific	15,495	17,226	13,626
D. L. & W.	17,697	17,292	19,213
N. Y. Central	98,349	100,032	102,811
Norfolk & W.n.	30,617	29,528	31,540
Pitts. & Lake Erie	16,061	17,011	18,150
Wabash	16,791	17,998	17,306

London Market Trading Uncertain

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Selling in the stock market today was stimulated by reports from the Libyan front and an earlier tendency to higher levels was halted.

British funds were an exception, retaining moderate gains. Foreign bonds were steady.

Industrials were unchanged generally and home rails irregular. Kaffirs were firm in quiet trading. Rubber and tea issues were marked down while copper and diamond issues remained steady. International securities were subjected to profit taking.

Anaconda Pays Off Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. has announced it had paid the entire principal amount and interest on its outstanding serial bank notes, amounting to an aggregate of $10,032,083.

These transactions will clear the company of all indebtedness except accrued taxes and current obligations, Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman, said.

House Passes Canal and Oil Pipe Line Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reversing a previous stand, the House has passed legislation authorizing construction of a pipe line and barge canal across Florida and a pipe line from Mississippi to Georgia to alleviate the eastern oil shortage.

The $93,000,000 authorization also provided for enlargement of the Gulf intracoastal waterway and its extension to the Mexican border. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The House action followed approval by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes of the construction of an 8-inch pipeline to carry oil across Florida from the Gulf of Mexico to Jacksonville.

Some informed congressional quarters said that legislation would not be necessary to build the Florida line, under the terms outlined by Mr. Ickes. Nevertheless, the House went ahead with its plans to consider the bill which would give President Roosevelt authority to approve the new conduit.

Bill Passed on Voice Vote

The measure passed on a voice vote after two attempts to eliminate the barge canal have been defeated and an amendment authorizing construction of the pipe line from Tinsley, Miss., to the Savannah-Charleston, S. C., area had been accepted.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) announced that a move to recommit the bill to the Rivers and Harbors Committee with instructions to eliminate the barge canal was defeated 205 to 134. On an earlier teller vote the membership voted down, 142 to 124, an amendment by Rep. George Dondero (R-Michigan) to eliminate everything from the bill but the Florida pipe line at an authorized cost of $10,000,000.

On June 1, the House refused to pass the same bill under procedure requiring a two-thirds vote.

Approval by Mr. Ickes of the 220-mile pipe line across northern Florida marked the second time within a week that the administration had acted to increase the flow of vitally-needed gasoline and fuel oil into the eastern seaboard area. Officials estimated the line could be laid at a minimum cost of $3,500,000.

Sponsored by the American Liberty Pipe Line Company of Dallas, Texas, the eight-inch line would be built of salvaged pipe and have an estimated 35,000-barrel daily capacity. Officials estimated that the government-financed project could be completed 120 days after work is started.

WPB Approves Line

Just a week ago the War Production Board approved immediate construction of a 24-inch steel conduit from longview, Texas, to Mount Vernon, Ind. The 550-mile line would deliver 300,000 barrels of oil daily at Mount Vernon, from where much of it would be transported by tank cars, barges and Great Lakes carriers to the eastern seaboard.

The Florida line would have its terminals at Port St. Joe on the Florida gulf coast and Jacksonville on the east coast. Gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products pumped through the line would be trans-shipped by barge north and south from Jacksonville, through the Atlantic intracoastal waterway to supply the southeastern seaboard states of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Petroleum co-ordination officials expressed belief that the line would also provide some relief along the seaboard north of Norfolk, Va., by enabling the Plantation Pipe Line, stretching from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., to carry more products farther north and by releasing some rail tank cars for service there.

The petroleum agency emphasized, however, that the Florida line was not expected to result in lifting the gasoline rationing in the southern area.

Because of the use of salvaged pipe to be dug up in Texas, no priorities would be required.

MIAMI, Fla., June 18 (AP)—Rear Admiral J. F. Hottel, sent by the Office of Defense Transportation to test the South Florida cross-state waterway, said last night that a barge loaded to capacity with 176,000 gallons of gasoline passed from Fort Myers to Stuart in slightly more than 30 hours.

Admiral Hottel had no conclusions to draw about the performance. "I am down here simply on a fact-finding trip for the ODT in order to learn the true facts about the capacity of the waterway," he said.

The barge, the Walker No. 15, was drawn by the tug Marion Adele. The barge drew exactly six feet, the tug slightly more than 6½ feet, and averaged almost five miles an hour.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Low-riding barges, safe from Axis torpedoes on New York's 800 miles of inland waterways, are delivering from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of crude oil and petroleum products weekly to state and seaboard terminals.

This represents approximately 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons of fuel and lubrication each week for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Snub-nosed carriers are moving eastward over the barge canal in a mounting tide, Canals Superintendent Guy W. Pinck asserted. They are given first call on routings and clearances. Heretofore, the major movement of petroleum products was westward from New York.

—1942— High	Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	45	44½	45	Jun17
48¾	42	Acme Stl (4)	2	42	41½	41½	— ¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾ae	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun17
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	137½	137½	137½	Jun10
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜e	6	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	21	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	15⅝	Amal LpfI½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	5	51½	51	51	—1
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼ae	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun15
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	*1	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
69⅜	56⅝	Am Can (4)	7	70½	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¾
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	4	60	60	60	Jun15
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	2	17	16½	17	Jun17
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	+1
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	9	Am Distill	9	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
22¾	15¼	AmCSug 1½e	1	16	16	16	Jun16
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¾	Am Export 1e	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	Jun17
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun17
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	46	46	46	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun17
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	7	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lopf3½gk	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1½
11½	9⅜	Am M&F .40e	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¾
12	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
22	12⅜	APLS5pf2.19k	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun17
47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	19	43¼	43⅛	43¼	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼ae	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	15	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	34	34	34	Jun16
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7½	Am Stov ½e	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun16
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+1
134⅝	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	116⅜	114½	114¾	—1⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	7	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	12	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ½
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	126½	128½	126½	Jun16
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27½	22	Am Viscose 1e	33	27	26¾	27	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
70¼	41¾	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	40	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40	40	40	Jun12
28⅜	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	65	25¾	25⅜	25½	+ ½
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼ae	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun16
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	Jun16
4⅜	2¾	Armour III	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54	54	54	
66	53	Arm Til pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
-7	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	5	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ae)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun17
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	13	34½	33	33	— ¾
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	6	63⅝	63¼	63¾	Jun17
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	1	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¾
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	*1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅞
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	7	101¾	101	101	Jun17
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	— ⅛
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	48	48	48	Jun17
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
41⅜	23¼	Aviat Cp .10e	18	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	

B

14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	11	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	25⅜	Balt & Ohio	8	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
18⅛	12¾	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	
21¾	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	5	20	20	20	
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	6	23⅜	23	23	Jun17
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84	84	84	Jun16
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	6	30½	30¼	30⅜	
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	12½	12½	12½	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun16
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅜	21⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	25	53½	52⅞	53	— ⅜
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107	107	107	+ ⅜
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	Jun17
7⅞	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun17
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	20	15¼	15	15⅛	
31¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	29	29	29	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	5	14½	14½	14½	
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	11	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
24½	11½	Boston&Maine	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun17
35⅜	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
18½	15	Brewing C ¼ae	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	6	8	7⅞	8	Jun17
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	16	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	37½	37½	37½	Jun17
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun13
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7¾	6	Budd Wh 1¼e	3	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	17⅝	16½	17⅜	Jun17
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun12
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅝	6¼	Burr Add .30e	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Jun17
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun15
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	Byers (A¼)	9	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	3	12½	12	12	— ½

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	1	18	18	18	Jun17
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6	6	6	— ⅜
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ⅓e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	7	11¾	11	11	+ ¼
47⅜	33⅜	Canadian Pac	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	3	31	31	31	Jun15
21¼	13¾	Capital Ad A	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
27¾	23	Carpenter S⅓e	1	23	23	23	
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	3	69	68	68½	— ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	36¼	36	36	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	13	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Celotex (1)	4	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1⅓	3	18¾	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12⅛	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun15
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun17
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	1	14½	14½	14½	
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	9	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun12
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E III	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun17
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	Jun17
17½	12⅝	Chi Pn T ⅓pe	*1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	Jun15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	5	¼	¼	¼	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	3	½	½	½	Jun17
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	17	61⅜	61	61⅜	— ⅜
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun17
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun16
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jun17
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	5	24	24	24	+ ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	*1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾ae	5	32	32	32	+ ½
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	3	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
631½	551½	Coca Cola A 3	1	583⅛	583⅛	583⅛	Jun16
141¾	111½	Colgate-P ½	3	14⅛	14	14	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13¼	11¼	Col G&E .10g	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	36	36	36	+ ½
7⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	21	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	24

Commerce and Finance

Nelson Says Postwar Credit on Excess Profits Tax Needed

Business and Industry

Farmers Asked To Plant Less Wheat in '43

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today a 55,000,000-acre 1943 national wheat planting allotment—the minimum permitted under the farm law—but asked that a portion of the allotment be planted to other crops more urgently needed in the war effort.

A reduction below the allotment was asked, the department said, because the country will be going into the 1943 crop year with approximately a two-year wheat supply.

The national allotment will be allocated among farmers on the basis of a formula set up in the crop control act.

The department explained that in areas where more urgently needed crops can be grown successfully, AAA farm plans to be worked out for individual farmers will call for a wheat acreage substantially less than his allotment.

In areas where wheat produces more feed grain per acre than other crops, farmers will be encouraged to plant their full allotment.

Only those farmers who comply with their individual farm plans will be eligible for maximum benefit payments authorized under the farm program.

The 1943 allotments by states included:

Alabama 5,246 acres, Arizona 32,250, Arkansas 49,484, California 687,256, Colorado 1,301,208, Delaware 63,818, Georgia 146,327, Idaho 874,061, Illinois 1,678,230, Indiana 1,412,326, Iowa 349,093, Kansas 11,234,052, Kentucky, 365,922, Maine 3,396, Maryland 341,164, Michigan 667,303, Minnesota 1,438,871, Mississippi 3,698, Missouri 1,654,636, Montana 3,353,215.

Nebraska 3,097,156, Nevada 13,408, New Jersey 52,100, New Mexico 316,225, New York 221,673, North Carolina 378,128, North Dakota 8,091,432, Ohio 1,643,014, Oklahoma 3,934,565, Oregon 783,010, Pennsylvania 561,780, South Carolina 152,287, South Dakota 2,903,221, Tennessee 335,527, Texas 2,727,966, Utah 213,753, Virginia 472,635, Washington 1,767,030, West Virginia 116,228, Wisconsin 83,622, and Wyoming 272,994.

The national allotment was the same as that for the 1942 crop. Production goals and allotments as well as the benefit payment rates for wheat and other crops will be announced later, the department said.

Cleveland First In Wartime Rise In Business Activity

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cleveland, with its $7,300,000 weekly industrial payroll, leads all other American cities in the wartime increase of business activity, the Chamber of Commerce stated.

The rise in business activity here, as of last April 1, was 48 per cent above normal, compared with an 8 per cent gain over normal on April 1, 1941, according to results of a survey announced by Walter I. Beam, the chamber's executive vice president.

Pittsburgh was second to Cleveland, with a 47 per cent gain over normal; Baltimore, third, up 42 per cent; Detroit, fourth, up 39 per cent; Los Angeles, fifth, up 37 per cent; St. Louis, sixth, 35 per cent; Chicago, seventh, 33 per cent; Philadelphia, eighth, 31 per cent; Boston, ninth, 19 per cent, and New York, tenth, 5 per cent. All increases were as of last April 1.

"Normal" was individually computed for each metropolitan area, from basic factors which chamber statisticians found to govern business cycles in that area, Mr. Beam said. Individual surveys in the various cities were compiled by the Detroit Board of Trade.

Total Stocks of All Oils Drop in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 13,352,000 barrel decrease during April in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 532,756,000 barrels compared with 546,108,000 on March 31. April stocks were 22,530,000 barrels less than for the same month last year.

Domestic production declined from 121,693,000 barrels in March to 111,310,000 barrels in April and was 5,027,000 barrels less than during the previous April.

April 30 stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 257,761,000 barrels compared with 261,832,000 on March 31 and 266,012,000 last April 30.

The bureau reported April motor fuel stocks at 100,170,000 compared with 104,804,000 on March 31 and 93,918,000 on April 30, 1941. Domestic motor fuel production in April totaled 47,528,000 barrels.

Ceiling Prices Fixed On Red Cedar Shingles

WASHINGTON (AP) — Specific ceiling prices on red cedar shingles, representing about 95 per cent of all wood shingles produced in this country, have been fixed by the Office of Price Administration.

The schedule, effective June 29, applies to mill shipments and, except for lower grade shingles, pegs prices at approximately the levels which prevailed under the general maximum price ceiling.

At the same time, OPA amended its Douglas fir price ceiling and extended its provisions to cover West Coast hemlock and all species of true fir, which previously were subject to the general maximum regulation fixing prices at highest March levels.

New Oil Field Reported

NATCHEZ, Miss. (AP) — Pan American Life Insurance Company's well No. 2, located on Killarney Plantation in Concordia Parish about a mile and a half from the Mississippi River, has been brought in by the California Company in the Wilcox Formation at a depth of 4,500 feet, according to unofficial but reliable reports. Oil men declared that unquestionably a large field has been discovered.

Joins Corning Glass

© Bachrach

E. W. Ritter

Appointed assistant to the president of Corning Glass Works. Mr. Ritter formerly was vice-president in charge of manufacturing and production engineering of the Radio Corp. of America Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Increased Pay Rolls Are Boosting Movies' Box Office Receipts

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The nation's increased pay rolls are boosting the movies' box office receipts, the president of Paramount Pictures, Inc., told the stockholders' annual meeting.

Barney Balaban, the executive, reported that his company's domestic business grosses were ahead of last year, while so far gasoline rationing apparently had not hurt the box office.

He said the company's net income showed an increase over 1941 after providing for higher estimated Federal taxes and in spite of the loss of additional Far Eastern markets.

Earnings for the first quarter this year for the company and its subsidiaries, Mr. Balaban said, were $2,915,000, including the $544,000 share of undistributed net earnings of partly owned non-consolidated companies and $130,000 of non-recurring income.

The earnings excluded operations of all foreign subsidiaries, including those in Britain and British Empire countries.

Earnings for the first quarter of 1941 were $2,475,000, which included $650,000 of undistributed subsidiary profits and a full share of rentals from subsidiaries in England, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Paramount's inventories currently were valued at about $28,000,000, representing an increase of approximately $9,000,000 in the past 17 months, or since provisions of the consent decree abolishing blocked bookings went into effect.

Gasoline Supply Off For the 13th Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Gasoline stocks in the United States dropped another 1,311,000 barrels in the week ended June 13, the thirteenth weekly decline, the American Petroleum Institute announced.

The total at the end of the period was 91,994,000 barrels, compared mith 93,305,000 in the preceding week and 91,431,000 barrels in the same week a year ago.

Total gasoline production, however, was 10,389,000 barrels against 10,310,000 last week, an increase of 79,000 barrels.

Crude oil production also increased, rising 98,850 barrels to a total of 3,700,350 barrels, compared with 3,822,750 a year ago.

Plan to Control Grain Shipments

CHICAGO (AP)—A permit system controlling grain shipments to Chicago will be installed June 25 to conserve already congested storage space for the area normally served by the Chicago market.

The action was taken at a meeting of the Chicago grain storage committee with representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Under the new plan, permits will be required for all grain shipments to the Chicago market for storage, regardless of their source.

The committee also announced that it was proposed that at a date to be announced later all grain, including soybeans and flax seed, whether sold to arrive or for sale, would be embargoed from certain areas and accepted only subject to permit. These areas were designated as all points on, west or south of the Mississippi River, including Missouri Valley, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City, Iowa. The embargo also would apply to grain, including soybeans and flax seed, from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.; Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Superior, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.

Steel Industry Third Safest in the Country

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry of the United States, with 7.02 accidents for each million man-hours worked last year, ranked as the third safest in the country, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

The steel business has advanced to its present rating, exceeded in safety only by tobacco and cement, from 12th place in 1934. The institute credited a continued campaign for accident prevention for the improving record.

Freight, Races, 2nd Class Mail Face War Tax

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee boosted the tentative total of its new tax bill to more than $6,650,000,000 yesterday by deciding to tax parimutuel wagering, freight and express transportation and coin-operated amusement devices and to raise the postage rates on newspapers and periodicals.

The committee estimated that its action on those four items would produce $408,000,000. This, with other excise taxes already approved, would boost the total revenue from that source to $971,000,000.

The committee sought to complete consideration of all tax proposals within a few days. But Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board proposed that the committee reopen the corporation tax phase of the bill and lower the top excess profits tax rate from 94 to 80 per cent to leave an incentive for efficiency in production of war and civilian necessities.

Freight Tax Proposal

The committee announced these actions:

1. A tax of 5 per cent on transportation of freight and express by common carriers by land, water or air, similar to the World War tax of 1917-18. Estimated yield, $300,000,000.

2. An increase in the second-class postal rates for newspapers and periodicals enough to cancel the annual $78,000,000 deficit incurred by the Post Office Department in transporting them at present rates.

3. A tax of 5 per cent on all parimutuel wagers. Estimated yield $25,000,000.

4. Extension to all coin-operated amusement and gaming devices of the $10 a year tax now imposed on certain gambling devices. Estimated yield, 5,000,000.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, of the committee said that the newspaper and periodical rates would be raised "enough to pay the cost of the service" and Representative Jere Cooper (D), Tennessee, added that the present exemption for county free delivery would be retained.

Members did not explain details of this proposal but one of the committee's experts said, "it simply means that the present second-class rates will be raised enough to make up the $78,000,000."

In a letter to Mr. Doughton, Mr. Nelson said he favored heavy war-time taxation but questioned the advisability of the flat 94 per cent excess profits tax approved tentatively by the committee.

Postwar Credit Asked

"In order not to endanger efficiency in the production of armament and civilian commodities, the tax should not be more than 80 per cent of additional profit," the letter said. "If a higher rate is adopted notwithstanding its effect on efficiency, I should suggest that any amount which exceeds the 80 per cent level should be treated as a postwar credit."

Mr. Nelson took a position identical with that of Secretary Morgenthau who told the committee three months ago that the top-most excess profits tax rates might leave "little incentive for the maintenance of efficiency in business operation."

The committee's own experts, headed by Colin F. Stam, have argued that unless a post-war credit be granted, "a 94 per cent rate will seriously hamper the war effort, stimulate inefficiency on the part of the corporation and tend toward inflation."

The committee deferred action primarily because it has not acted finally on other corporation rates. It has agreed tentatively to raise the present combined normal and surtax rates on corporations from 31 to 40 per cent and substituted the 94 per cent excess profits tax for the present graduated scale of from 35 to 60 per cent. The Treasury asked rates ranking from 50 to 75 per cent.

Chicago Realtors Seen Refusing Rent Ceilings

CHICAGO (AP) — Alderman Arthur G. Lindell, chairman of the committee on prices and rents of the Chicago commission on national defense, told the city council that Chicago real estate men have refused to comply voluntarily with the March 1, 1942, rent ceiling recommended by the Office of Price Administration.

Instead, the alderman reported, they have permitted rent increases ranging up to 15 per cent for May and June, and in many instances refrigeration and decorating services were curtailed along with the rent increases.

Mr. Lindell said the OPA had been notified of the situation and informed that Chicago was unable to handle the matter locally. Since the alternative to voluntary compliance is a government rent administrator, Mr. Lindell said it was almost a certainty that one would be appointed for this area.

Santa Fe Railroad's Net Income in April Soars

NEW YORK (AP)—The Santa Fe Railroad reported its net income for April was $3,541,240 compared with $1,223,085 in the corresponding month of last year.

The road's net income for the first four months of the year was reported as $12,306,113, equal to $4.22 a share on common stock, against $3,532,533 or 60 cents a share in the comparable period of 1941.

Germany Seen Planning One Complete Economic Structure

By Maurice Feldman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unnoticed by the international public and without any commotion the Nazi are endeavoring to secure Germany's hegemony in Europe by means of economic concentration and cultural influence.

An illustration of this is the report of the German Journal "Bankarchiv" that in different annexed countries amalgamations and foundations of banks have recently taken place.

Members of the boards of these new companies are not only representatives of German banks but also a few Quislings. They are mostly industrialists and bankers of the occupied countries who, through active co-operation, profit by the distraction of their own countries and by the economic enslavery of its people: In short, they maintain their own personal privileges.

One Structure Planned

The official German bank journal reports that in the near future Europe will be consolidated into a homogenous economic structure. The incorporation of the United States and the former British colonies is only a question of time Similar words are uttered by the governing editor of the "Völkische Beobachter." In the east, the Dresdner Bank has founded a new institute, the so-called "Handels- and Creditbank" (Trade and Credit Bank). This corporation has already opened branch offices at Riga, Tallinn and other cities of Russia.

In Yugoslavia and Greece all banks were "voluntarily" amalgamated with the Dresdner Bank. The Bank of the Germain Airlines has founded a new company in Paris, the so-called "Aerobank." This German-French bank opened a branch office in Vichy. Members of the board of directors are, among others, Ferdinand de Brinon, and Quisling-Laval.

In the regulations and statutes dealing with the tasks of this bank it is mentioned that the Aerobank must raise all financial means required for the collaboration of the German-French airplane industry.

Recently international congresses were summoned to Berlin. Bank experts, automobile factory owners, poets, experts in propaganda and film magnates from occupied and even from neutral countries were invited. One society founded by the Nazis was called "European Workers' Movement"; a few others were recently established "to study the political, racial, and economic problems of the U. S." The seat of these societies is at Stuttgart, with branch offices in Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Cologne, Paris and Amsterdam.

In spite of all these efforts of the Nazis to create a so-called "European" organization, even among those Quislings, no concord has been established as yet. For instance, Italy and Spain have made territorial claims upon Quisling-Laval. The official Rumanian newspaper "Currentrul" published an article a short time ago, saying: "Our victorious army in the East should, at last, turn westwards."

Nations Tense

In the west, however, the present partner and ally of the anticomintern pact is Hungary. Anybody who has the opportunity of listening in to the broadcast of Budapest and Bucharest, might easily notice that both these radio stations have already adopted an attitude as if their countries were actually engaged in a war against each other.

This tension between Rumania and Hungary is hardly to be concealed and not the only obstacle toward a unified new Europe. The relationship of Hungary and Croatia is far from one of friendly affection between two Allies. According to reports from Zagreb, Athens, Budapest, and Bucharest, the frontiers drawn by Hitler immediately after the Balkan war resemble no-man's land into which one or the other army advances occasionally.

Among the Quislings of the North there are just as many squabbles all the time. In Norway the Quisling party had hoped that Germany would recognize Norway as the leading power in Scandinavia. This part, however, was given to Finland, as an article of the "Essener Nationalzeitung" displays in which the importance of the Finnish army against Russia and with it against Great Britain and the United States is expressed.

The German Ministry of Propaganda endeavors to unite Norway, Finland, and Denmark against the democratic and neutral Sweden. Nevertheless, all propaganda of Dr. Goebbels has failed even among the Quislings. Besides, local disputes arise time and again between Norway and Denmark.

Ribbentrop admitted these discrepancies in a speech. According to him there exists "a harmony of the uncongenial" thus, the peoples of the earth will subjected to a new order of valuation; among the Teutonic nations Germany will rank first, but all Teutonic nations will enjoy superiority over Latin peoples, the Latin peoples over the Slavs, and so on.

U. S. Situated

According to Alfred Rosenberg, the United States will take the character of a colony of the German-Teutonic mother country.

The principle of hierarchy is already expressed in the manner in which European volunteers' corps are placed against Russia. All Dutch men, Danes, Norwegians —460 altogether—serve in the SS division "Viking" and are separated from French, Spanish and Croat volunteers. How the Nazis imagine a new European and world order, and how their assurances not to intend to Germanize the world (Frankfurter Zeitung) may be trusted, is best expressed in the latest decrees issued for schools in Holland, Norway, and Czechoslovakia.

In these countries only such pupils are admitted to high schools who dispose of excellent reports on Germany. They must undergo a rigid examination in written and oral German before being admitted to the school.

One of the most favored questions is to state the contents of "Mein Kampf." The German academy in Munich is one of the most significant instruments of Goebbels' art of propaganda. The German academy has offered scholarships to students not only in occupied countries, but also in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Argentina.

Recently Goebbels' propaganda has stressed over and over again that Hitler did not intend to conquer the world, only to cultivate Russian soil and had been disturbed in this work by interference of the British and Americans.

In contrast to these mild forms of German propaganda are utterances recently made by prominent Nazis.

Propaganda

According to a report in Swiss and Swedish newspapers, Dr. Rust, Minister of Education, said a few weeks ago:

"It is our creator's will that this earth be a battle field."

"It is Hitler's deepest conviction that leading a war is the fulfillment of God's law and only this people will obtain his blessings that live up to this Lord. The attitude of our 'Führer,' his conviction, his will, will become law of Europe and the whole world."

Seyss-Inquart stressed in his speech on May 14, 1942, in Amsterdam: "We want happiness and contentment for the whole world. The new order of this world cannot be achieved in a chaos, but requires men who have the necessary energy. Political independence in the sense of democracy, parties, idiotic meetings and all the other Jewish-liberal slogans, will not exist in our new world. However, we shall not deny cultural or spiritual independence to any people. It goes without saying that this independence must not be aimed against Germany, that is, contain tendencies which oppose our conviction, our principle of leadership, nor our political tradition."

Telegraph Companies Merger Is Approved

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator McFarland (D of Arizona said that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee had approved legislation to permit the merger of domestic telegraph companies.

Senator McFarland added that finishing touches were being put on the committee-approved bill.

Credit Control Seen as Way To Halt Inflation

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Consumer credit control was emphasized at the National Retail Credit Association convention here as a sound means to prevent inflation and lay up purchasing power for the critical postwar period.

The greater the general co-operation of vendor, lender and customer in economic control, said Ronald Ransom of Washington, vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve System's board of governors, the sooner and the larger will be the victory.

"Our responsibilities in the postwar world will be as great as they are in the war period," Mr. Ransom said. "Our energies and our best thought can then be directed to constructive instead of destructive action."

William H. Baldwin of New York City, and John S. Fleek of Cleveland, Ohio, predicted government lending agencies would overshadow regular credit sources during the emergency. Mr. Baldwin urged private credit units, aside from the war effort, to "maintain a good organization, to be all set and ready to go" when peace comes.

With the Federal Government as a creditor of hundreds of private industries after the war, Mr. Fleek said, investment bankers and credit men will have a "heavy responsibility in financing domestic and world rehabilitation and in the development of new areas in world trade."

Delegates elected H. J. Burris of Kansas City, Mo., president; Joseph W. White of Pittsburgh, Pa., first vice-president, and Joseph M. Riggs of Jacksonville, Fla., second vice-president. The convention city for 1943 will be selected Friday.

Treasury Offers $1,500,000,000 Of 5/8 P. C. Certificates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced that $1,500,000,000 of 5/8 per cent certificates of indebtedness would be offered for sale June 18.

The certificates will bear interest from June 25, 1942, to February 1, 1943.

Subscriptions will be received June 18 and June 19, instead of the usual one-day procedure, and subscriptions up to $25,000 will be accepted in full. Larger subscriptions will be accepted only on a pro-rata basis depending on the proportion of total subscriptions to the $1,500,000,000 which the Treasury wishes to borrow.

This is the second time the Treasury has issued this type of security in recent years. The large volume of financing arising from war expenditures, officials said, has required a greater variety of securities than the Treasury usually sells.

The sale will raise the Treasury debt to a high of approximately $76,300,000,000.

Promoted

Root

Charles E. Love

Promoted to the position of manager of the Boston office of International Business Machines Corp. Mr. Love previously was sales instructor in the I. B. M. training school for employees at its main plant at Endicott, N. Y.

Expert Says Brazil Has No Future As Rubber Producer

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Brazil has no future as a rubber-producing center, present war needs and future development notwithstanding, in the opinion of Dr. A. A. Bitancourt, director of the Biological Institute of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Dr. Bitancourt is attending the Pacific division meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The development of synthetic rubber in the United States, he said in an interview, will outstrip anything Brazil could hope to do in the way of natural rubber production.

In addition, he pointed out, because of the small population in the rubber producing areas of Brazil, there is no cheap labor supply as in the densely populated Malay States and Netherlands East Indies.

"The United States and Brazil can supplement each other in many other things," he said, "because Brazil is tropical and the United States temperate. They can supplement each other much better than could Argentina and the United States."

Rubber production in Brazil now is only 15,000 tons a year, and probably can be increased three or four times, Dr. Bitancourt said, but still would be "only a drop in the bucket" compared to the 600,000 or 800,000 tons a year this country needs.

Some of the developments in progress in Brazil now with North American capital will add to the total tonnage, he said, such as the Henry Ford plantation, which "possibly" will be able to produce 15,000 tons a year.

Banks Asked To Discourage Goods Buying

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board asked all banks and financing institutions, to use their influence including control over loans to "discourage all unnecessary purchases of civilian goods."

Mr. Eccles explained that this course was recommended as one means of preventing unhealthy accumulations of consumer goods at a recent meeting of government officials, including WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of Commerce Jones, Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Chairman Ganson Purcell of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Eccles' request, contained in a letter, sought only voluntary cooperation.

"It was agreed that, whether or not other steps may be necessary under the authority of legislation or executive orders, it is of the utmost importance to enlist your voluntary co-operation and that of your customers in helping to achieve this objective," he explained. "To this end, it is hoped that you will use your influence in your community to discourage all unnecessary purchases of civilian goods."

Mr. Eccles said that the request expressed a "general credit policy," but did not apply to certain cases, such as the purchase of fuel for heating houses next winter or financing of business men whose stocks of merchandise have been restricted by government-ordered distribution.

The purpose of the order, the Board chairman continued, was to assure maximum conversion of industry to military production and to distribute available civilian goods among all dealers and consumers as found necessary.

Power Production 11.7 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported power production rose to 3,463,528,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended June 13, up 2.7 per cent from the previous week and 11.7 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The southern states area showed the greatest gains over 1941 with increased electric power production of 18.8 per cent.

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Split in FCC BackwardStep, Chairman Says

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Legislation requiring the Federal Communications Commission to split into two divisions to handle private and public communications "would be a long backward step," FCC Chairman James L. Fly told the House Interstate Commerce Committee today.

The committee is studying proposals for extensive changes in the Communications Act. Mr. Fly earlier had testified he saw no necessity for them at the present time.

Fly Opposes Change

Besides creating two virtually independent divisions within the commission, the legislation would strip the chairman of practically all his existing authority.

"There is no point at all in having a chairman of a commission if he is only to have the atrophied functions which this bill commits to him," Mr. Fly commented.

Splitting of the commission, the chairman testified, would be to "disregard the lessons we have learned from experience" and would nullify "the important advantages which the creation of the Federal Communications Commission was designed to achieve."

Recalling that from 1934 to 1937 the commission wgas split into three divisions, Mr. Fly said this system was abandoned late in 1937 because it "did not work well."

"The proposed bill would compel us to adopt a system which we tried for three years and found to be unsatisfactory," he said.

Asserting that under the present set-up the chairman is responsible for what the commission does and is called to account when "there is public dissatisfaction" with the commission's work, Mr. Fly said the proposed act would create a situation under which the chairman "could not be expected to shoulder any such responsibility."

Points Out Joker

Mr. Fly saw a "joker" in a section of the bill requiring the commission to be non-partisan in its make-up. The section provides that not more than four members of the commission and more than two member of each division may belong to the same political party.

The result of this, he claimed, would be that either the chairman of the commission or a majority of one of the two divisions would be from the minority party, since there would be only seven members including the chairman.

Mr. Fly also objected to a proposed provision under which there would be general freedom for parties to intervene in cases before the commission. This, he said, would create long delays in settling cases and would "provide a great field day for lawyers."

He objected, too, to a proposal that the filing of a petition for a rehearing shall operate to postpone the effective date of a commission order.

"This provision," he claimed, practically gives to existing licensees the power to keep newcomers off the air for long periods," and to "advance their selfish interests by filing protests or petitions for rehearing."

Bank Clearings Are 1.4 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported bank clearings this week were sharply higher than last but only slightly above comparable totals a year ago.

The mercantile agency said volume for 23 leading cities in the week ended June 17 was $7,170,990,000, a rise of 12.4 per cent from the preceding week and of 1.4 per cent from the corresponding 1941 week.

New York's total was $3,916,052,000, a decline of 2.4 from a year ago. Chicago volume at $445,600,000 was off 3.7 per cent from 1941.

Engineering Awards Have Sharp Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction volume for the past week totaled $155,760,000 against $379,458,000 in the preceding week and $173,306,000 in the like period last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Federal construction accounted for $136,232,000 of the latest week's total.

N. E. Power Seeks to Buy Palmer Mills Utility

The New England Power Company has requested permission from the State Department of Public Works to purchase the Palmer Mills, Inc., of Palmer.

Stockholders of both companies have approved the proposed sale at a price of $95,500, according to the New England Power petition.

The property consists of a dam in the Chicopee River at Three Rivers, Palmer; generators, governors, and other equipment. The New England Power Company now purchases electricity from the Mill.

A public hearing will be held by the State Public Utilities Commission on the transaction on July 1 at 10 a. m.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 16, compared with June 17, 1941 (shown in comparison): receipts $294,129,690 ($133,891,280); expenditures $192,985,375 ($171,048,947); net balance $1,690,137,070 ($2,654,809,443); working balance included $927,718,728 ($1,-906,882,672); customs receipts for month $15,067,528 ($21,913,438); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $11,317,872,428 ($7,088,849,-674); expenditures fiscal year $30,397,-372,597 ($12,076,017,503); excess of expenditures $19,079,500,169 ($4,987,167,829); total debt $74,612,377,831 ($55,108,925,996); decrease under previous day $190,142,329; gold assets $22,729,051,496 ($22,601,632,768.

Rubber Executive

Emmet Sheahan

Appointed assistant to F. B. Davis, Jr., President of United States Rubber Co. Mr. Sheahan formerly was general manager of the company's tire division.

Nation's War Spending Now Billion Weekly

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Budget Director Harold D. Smith revealed today that America's arms factories are rolling so fast now that government war expenditures have climbed to approximately $1,000,000,000 per week.

"That shows," he said in an interview, "how we are going into action against the Axis."

The accelerated pace of war production, Mr. Smith continued, "assures our hitting on the nose our estimate of $28,000,000,000 of war expenditures for the fiscal year which ends this month."

He said the pace also made more probable his estimate that $70,000,-000,000 would be spent for war in the coming fiscal year.

Treasury expenditures for war purposes alone, Mr. Smith explained, have climbed steadily from $409,400,000 in the week before Pearl Harbor to $944,100,000 last week.

The $1,000,000,000 a week pace not only is the biggest spending figure in American history, but it also overshadows every other belligerent's costs.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, said yesterday that his country was spending $337,000,000 a week. German, Russian and other totals also are lower although exact figures are not available. Foreign money totals, however, are not necessarily comparable to American figures because of differences in resources and price levels.

Not counting about $6,000,000,-000 of other Federal expenses that have to be paid for, the current fiscal year's war costs will be about twice as big as all Federal tax revenues, estimated by Mr. Smith at $12,700,000,000. Sales of war bonds and regular Government securities finance the balance.

Pittsburgh Sells Housing Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Housing Authority of Pittsburgh, Pa., has sold $20,000,000 of notes dated June 24 and payable on Sept. 30. A banking group headed by the Chemical Bank and Trust Company received the award of $19,000,000 of the issue at 0.60 per cent, plus a premium of $51.38. The remaining $1,000,000 was awarded to the United States Trust Company, New York, at 0.54 per cent, plus a premium of $2.10.

Associated with the Chemical Bank & Trust Company are the National City Bank of New York; the Chase National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the Manufacturers Trust Company, the New York Trust Company and several Pittsburgh banks.

Venezuela Diamond Output Sets High Record in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — The highest production of diamonds in the history of this country was registered in 1941 it was announced in a statement by the Department of Mines. The far-off regions near the eastern Brazilian border produced 29,416.90 karats last year as compared with 13,241.97 in 1940.

Although most of the diamonds found in the region are industrial stones, a number of small and medium-sized gems suitable for jewelry were discovered.

The diamond mining industry in this country is not organized, each miner having his own claim, or working in concert with two or three others under the blazing sun, often seeing no one for six and eight months.

The town nearest the diamond region is Santa Elena, about 75 miles from the closest workings.

English Note Circulation

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—The Bank of England statement today showed a decrease of £543,000 in note circulation to £793,183,000, the first drop in seventeen weeks. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week stood at 19.9 per cent, compared with 24.2 per cent the same week last year.

No Technicolor Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Technicolor, Inc., took no action on the common stock dividend due at this time, the company announced. In previous quarters the company paid 25 cents.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3½s 52-49	110.29	110.29	110.29

New York City Bond

11 3s 80	103	102¾	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s 66 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93½	93½	93½
36 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84	84	84
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	70	70
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	66	66	66
1 AmIGChem5½s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
25 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100⅛	100¼
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66½	66½	66½
15 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108⅞	109
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 A C Line 4½s 64	58½	58¼	58½
2 A C Line 5s 45	99½	99½	99½
16 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	56½	56⅛	56⅛
35 B&O 95 st A	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
8 B&O 95 st C 95 st C	29¼	29⅛	29¼
9 B&O 96 st F	25⅜	25¼	25
24 B&O cv 60 st	19½	19¼	19¼
6 B&O 4s 48	55	54¾	55
17 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
1 B&O T C 4s 59	45	45	45
5 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103¼	103⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
8 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30¼	30	30¼
2 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	18½	18½	18½
10 Bkly Edis 2¾s 66	108	108¼	108¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
7 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 Buf R&P 57 st	33½	33½	33½
6 Bush Term 5s 55	60	59¾	59¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77	77	77
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111	111	111
5 Can Pac 5s 44	115½	115½	115½
19 Can Pac 5s 54	92	92	92
7 Can Pac 4½s 46	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
18 Can Pac 4½s 60	88	87	88
26 Celanese 3s 55	100½	100	100½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14	14	14
2 Cen NY Pow 3¼s62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
12 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅞	70	70
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Cen RR NJ 4½s 87	87½	87½	87½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101	101	101
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18½	18½	18½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71⅞	71½	71½
16 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64¼	64¾
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅜	76⅝	76⅝
5 CB&Q 4s 111 49	91	90¾	91
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
9 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23½	23½	23½
32 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14¾	14½	14½
9 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2¼
27 CM&SP 4½s 89F	35⅞	35½	35⅝
20 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35½	35	35½
32 CM&SP 4½s 89E	35½	35½	35½
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35⅜	34⅝	35½
22 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17½	16⅞	17
7 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
1 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	27¾	27¾	27⅞
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13⅜	13¾
13 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18	17⅝	18
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18	18	18
7 Chi&NW 4s 87	24½	24⅛	24⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3 CRI&Pa 4½s 52A	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
65 CRI&P 4s 88	22⅞	22½	22½
27 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅝	12⅜	12½
16 CT Hte &2SE rfg 5s 60	63	62⅞	63
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	160¾	160¾	160¾
1 Chi& W Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	44¼	44¼	44¼
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¼	44¾	44¾
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	67	67	67
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106⅜	106¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	79	79	79
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	67½	67½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
39 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22⅛
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	88½	88½	88½
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	83¾	83½	83½
15 ComlMack inc 69ww	31	31	31
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88¾	88⅝	88¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
4 Conn NoRy5½s42rct	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	34½	34½	34½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅜	54½	54½
1 D & R G 4½s 36	15¾	15¾	15¾
14 D & R G 4s 36	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 D & R G West 5s 55	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 70	104½	104½	104½
4 El Paso & SW 5s 65	62½	62½	62½
6 Erie 4¾s 57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Erie 4½s 2015	46¾	46¼	46¼
2 Erie 4s 95	90⅞	90½	90½
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	13	12⅞	12⅞
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	12	12	12
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99½	99½	99½
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81	79½	81
2 Ga Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95	94½	94½
24 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	71	70½	70¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39½	39½	39½
80 Hud&Man rfg 8s 57	42½	42	42
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	41	41
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47½	47½
25 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	44	44
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42¼	42½
20 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41¾	42
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	5503¾	51
15 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	44¾	44½	44⅝
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41	40¾	41
6 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15	15	15
59 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28⅞	28¼	28½
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56½	56½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅜	57¼	57¼
2 Jones&LaughSt3½s 61	96	96	96
6 KCPt& Mem 4s 36	42¾	42½	42½
4 KCPts & M 4s 36 ct	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
11 K C South 5s 50	66¾	65¾	65¾
7 K C Term 4s 60	106	106	106
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	106	106	106
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79	79	79
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79¼	79	79¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	74	74	74
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	62	62	62
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45	45	45
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32	32
16 Leeh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¾	29¾
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Ligett & M 5s 51	122⅞	122⅝	122⅝
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78	77⅞	78
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109	109	109
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	83½	83½	83½
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46½	46¼	46½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
10 M&St L 4s 49	1⅝	1½	1½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13	12¾	12⅞
73 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13	12¾	12¾
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62a	34	33¾	33¾
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17	17	17
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	29½	29	29⅛
23 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39	38¾	39
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	27¾	27	27
27 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26⅜	26½	26½
2 Mo Pac 5s 78G	26⅝	26½	26⅝
25 Mo Pac 5s 81I	26⅝	26¼	26¼
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2⅜	2½
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	90½	90½	90½
1 MonWPa PubSv 6s 65	108½	108½	108½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104⅜	104⅜
4 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
6 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
3 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	36	35¾	35¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	100½	100½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Newark Gas 5s 48	117½	117½	117½
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118¾	118⅝	118¾
1 N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	124	124	124
3 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 NO Pub Sv 6s 55B	107	107	107
9 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	41	40⅞	41
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	40	40	40
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48¾	48⅛	48½
83 NYC 4½s 2013A	44⅜	44	44
6 NYC cn 4s 98	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
32 NYC 3½s 46	94⅝	94½	94⅝
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	52	52	52
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	67¾	67⅜	67¾
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47	47	47
1 NYChi&St L 5½s 74A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
55 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¼	59⅞	59⅞
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	77	77	77
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 NY Lack &W 4½s 73	56	56	56
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	34¼	34¼	34¼
52 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32⅞	32½	32½
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	29	29	29
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	29	29	29
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
16 NYNH&H 5½s 37	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32¾	32¾	32¾
20 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	53⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Niagara She cv 5½50	103¼	103¼	103¼
48 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¾	59¼	59¼
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	45⅝	45⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
4 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	100½	100½	100½
4 Pac G & E 3s 71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Pac G & E 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	109¼	109	109¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108½	108½	108½
30 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99½	99½
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106⅜	106¼	106¼
25 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101	100½	101
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	88	88
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120½	120½	120½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	11⅛	101⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	98⅝	89⅞
12 Pen RR 3½s 52	87	87	87
3 Pre Marq 5s 56	64¾	64¾	64¾
14 Pere Marq 4½s 80	56	55⅞	56
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	103⅛	103⅛	103½
8 Phila Co 4½s 61	95⅛	95	95
16 Ph ead C&I 6s 49	9⅞	9½	9⅜
19 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	30	29½	29½
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100	100	100
4 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105	105	105
7 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100½	100½	100½
1 PCC%StL 4½s 64	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1 Pitt&WVa4½s 60C	57	57	57
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
2 eRadg 4½s 97 A	75½	75½	75½
26 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
13 Republic Stl 4½s 61	101⅜	101¼	101¼
16 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	45¼	45¼	45¼
25 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	21½	21¼	21¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94	94	94
17 St L S F 5s 50 B	13¾	13⅜	13¾
9 St L & S F 4½s 78	13¾	13⅜	13¾
115 St L S F 4s 50 A	12½	12¼	12⅜
11 St L SW 5s 52	42¾	42	42⅞
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	22½	22½	22½
2 St LW 2nd 4s 89	69¾	69¾	69¾
8 Schenley Distill 4s 52	102¼	102⅛	102¼
28 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¾	8½	8½
7 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Sea-AllFla6s235	7	7	7
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96⅝	96⅝
10 Silesian-Am 7s 41	32½	32	32
15 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105⅛	105¼
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48½	48	48
31 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48	47⅝	47¾
21 So Pac 4½s 69	48	48⅛	48¼
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63½	26¾	62¾
24 So Pac clt 4s 49	56	55⅞	55½
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
12 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50½	50⅛	50⅛
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	82⅜	82⅝	82⅝
2 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87¾	87¾
19 South Ry gen 6s 56	84	83¾	84
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	89½	89⅜	89⅜
64 South Ry gen 4s 56	63½	63⅛	63⅜
4 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Stand OilNJ 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Stand OilNJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
4 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	38½	38½	38½
1 Wab Oma 3½s 41 ct	29	29	29
17 Wabash 4¼s 81 wi	35	34	34¼
12 Wabash 4s 81 wi	42½	42	42
37 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78⅝	78	78
1 Wabash DM 4s 39 ct	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Walwrth 6s 55	100	100	100
1 Walwrth 4s 55	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
20 War Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
15 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105½	105¼	105¼
20 Warren Bros 6s 43	105½	105¼	105¼
8 West Shore 4s 2361	40½	39¾	40
17 Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85¼	85½
2 Western Pac 5s 46	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Western Un 5s 51	82⅛	81½	81½
8 Western Un 5s 60	78¼	78⅛	78¼
11 Western Un 4½s 50	80¼	80	80¼
5 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101½	101½	101½
9 Wilson & Co 4½s 58	105¼	105	105¼
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	102⅞	102¼	102⅞
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	38½	38½	38½
141 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	34¼	34	34
7 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	33	33	33
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

12 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13	13	13
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74½	74½	74½
7 Argentine 4½s '48	94⅜	94⅛	94¼
4 Argentine 4½s '71	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Australia 4½s '56	63¼	63	63
20 Brazil 8s '41	35⅛	34½	35⅛
22 Brazil 6½s '26 57	32⅛	32	32⅛
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	32¼	32	32¼
1 Buen A 3s '84	47	47	47
5 Buen A 4½s '77	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Buen A 4¾s '75	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Canada 5s '52	102	101¾	101¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	100	100	100
7 Canada 3s '67	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Canada 2¾s '44	100	100	100
16 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57asd	15½	15¼	15½
20 Chile MtgBk6s61 asd	15½	15¼	15½
Chile MtgBk6s asd	15½	15½	15½
2 Chile 6s 60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan	18	18	18
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16¾

Desert-Jungle Training For Army in Sight

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Four months of intensive wartime field maneuvers, stressing desert and jungle fighting and joint operations by air and ground forces, will open for a large portion of the expanding army July 13.

Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson announced this schedule today. Six Army corps, each of two or more divisions, will undergo the training, in the South and West.

Aimed at providing "the most thorough training ever developed for American troops," the maneuvers will help condition troops "both mentally and physically for the job that lies ahead," the War Secretary said.

Mr. Stimson announced at the same time that new tasks had been defined for the State Guards formed to take the place of National Guard units now in national service.

The Army is to provide part-time instructors to give realistic training, whenever they can be spared, through the commanders of the Army's nine corps areas.

A new War Department directive said the State Guardsmen would be expected to deal with disturbances and disasters, to guard vital facilities, assist military police, suppress enemy agents, and cope with parachute troops.

The schedule for the maneuvers, Mr. Stimson said, was arranged so that use of air and armored forces would not conflict in the different areas. Only more seasoned troops will take part.

The schedule:

Second Army Corps, July 13-Sept. 6, Carolina area.

Eighth Army Corps, Aug. 3-Sept. 20, Louisiana area.

First Army Corps, Aug. 17-Oct. 11, Carolina area.

Seventh Army Corps, Aug. 24-Oct. 18, desert training center.

Third Army Corps, Sept. 14-Nov. 8, Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Fourth Army Corps, Sept. 21-Nov. 8, Louisiana area.

New Officer Plan

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The War Department announced today that it would reduce the number of officers assigned to duty in Washington, replacing many of them with members of the new Army Specialist Corps, but made it plain that the new organization was no haven for job hunters or draft dodgers.

In a directive to Dwight F. Davis, Director General of the Specialist Corps, Secretary Henry L. Stimson, of the War Department, outlined the policy for its selection of professional or technical personnel for administrative duties, primarily to release Army officers for service with troops.

"All political or personal considerations will be rigidly excluded," said Mr. Stimson, "and care will be exercised to insure the appointment of men who are fully qualified and specifically needed.

"Any attempt to provide employment for men seeking a job, or pay at a higher rate than that received in civil life, is contrary to approved policies and, of course, cannot be tolerated.

"Moreover, it will be necessary to insure that every reasonable measure is taken to avoid use of the Army Specialist Corps as a means of evading active military duty under the Selective Service Act."

The fundamental basis for appointment of individuals in the Corps, the Secretary said, would be that their services in administrative professional, scientific or technical capacities which would release officers and enlisted men for command or combat duty.

Announcing that appointments in the Specialist Corps would be used to reduce the number of officers on duty in Washington, the Department said additional officers would be assigned here only in the most urgent cases and after a complete job analysis clearly justified the need.

Swope in New Post

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The appointment of Herbert Bayard Swope, publicist and former newspaper reporter and Pulitzer Prize winner, as an expert consultant to Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles in the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, was announced today by Secretary Henry L. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson said at his press conference that Mr. Swope would not be on full-time duty, but would be available on call from General Surles.

Mr. Swope has worked on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Herald, and the New York World. He was the World's correspondent with the German Armies in 1914-16 and also at the Peace Conference in Paris.

A Real Cattle Show

Many of the dude ranches in Wyoming and Montana have herds of more than 1,000 cattle. The spring and fall roundups on such ranches is a sight worth traveling thousands of miles to witness.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES, over 20 years' successful experience selling toys, stationery, premium merchandise and advertising specialties, seek additional lines to sell to chain stores, department stores, etc. Write Box B-19, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful, medium shell pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. West of Rockies $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C.S., Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y.—Unique, new, 5-room apartment; every convenience; private entrance; heated; 4 doors below church. 740 Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C.—Quiet, cool, two-room, furnished; East River; available June 20-Sept. 15; $60. RE. 7-0315. 180 East End Ave. (3-B).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 72nd St., West—Entire floor; 4½ rooms; living, bedroom 14x22, fireplaces; North, South exposures; $75.00. TRaf. 7-0630.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

"THE BEACH HILLS," DENNISPORT, MASS. Modern housekeeping cottages, water front, in beautiful pines; gas kitchen, fireplace, showers; private beach, warm safe bathing; restricted clientele; no dimout; $30-$40-$45 weekly. F. R. C., 121 Park Drive, Suite 38, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

MAINE—Modern store building, with lovely lake-view apartment; $6500. FRED W. ROWELL, 75 Main St., Norway, Maine.

HOUSES FOR SALE

YONKERS, N. Y.—6-room house, hot-water heat, 2-car garage; lot 50x100; residential, convenient to N. Y.; price less than $5,000. HUBBARD, 99 King Avenue.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C., West 70th—Eight outside room apartment and lease for sale, fully furnished; reasonable; cash; references. EN. 2-9461.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, light, comfortable; centrally located; full or part time; reasonable. Phone MU. 2-0919.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cool, comfortable rooms, double, single; quiet, refined home atmosphere; meals optional; porch; garden; garage; 10-minute walk to station, convenient to buses. HANSEN, 131 Lockwood Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable room with bath overlooking the Fenway; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10; entrance on Hemenway St.

N. Y. C., W. 55th (14-A)—Attractive, sunny, 2 exposures, private bath; 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. CI. 7-6300.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool; every convenience; all transportations; nr. Park and church. CO 5-9355.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-13; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year, resident, overnight, and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern, oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

MAPLELAWN—In the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake country; lovely modern home on 135-acre estate welcomes you for week-ends or longer; train and bus service; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn. Phone Washington 2195.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue, Mo. 8-3359.

COUNTRY BOARD

AMONG green hills, century-old home; price reasonable. HOOD HOUSE, Chelsea, Vermont.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE AND COTTAGES Orient, Long Island—Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe beach for children; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24.00 and up weekly; accommodate 100. F. M. KING.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires board on farm, July; only guest. Write Box X-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER - RECEPTIONIST, thoroughly competent young woman required by advertising agency; salary $25 per week; give education, experience, details and telephone. Write Box W-14, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN chauffeur to drive lady to Washington, D. C., June 27; expenses paid; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, industrial, public accounting, public utility experience; presently employed, desires advancement; completed Pace Institute accounting course. Write Box H-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ATTORNEY (43), member New York bar; practical, extensive legal experience in corporate and commercial matters; seeks position in legal or executive capacity. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD STENOGRAPHER (Executive) seeks new position anywhere. Varied experience. Write Box B-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE, Christian Scientist, wishes to serve; 7 years' experience. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.—Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

SUMMER STORAGE?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

CORSETIERES

SUMMER GIRDLES
Gossard's "Frost Voiles"
Cool and trim for summer comfort
4.50 to 10.00
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
218 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Beautiful Selection, $4.80, $6.80, $7.80. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE
2521 BDWY., Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C
Riverside 9-1040

JEWELERS

DIAMOND Rings and Ring Mountings
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 3917

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-0280

Local Classified (Continued)

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4153

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TAILORING

B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 3540—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3019.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

BEST BUY TODAY
and Every Day
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS
Sold at the War Stamp Booth on the Street Floor, every day
HOWLAND'S

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
at
READ'S

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
LIEFELD BROS.
864 Broad Street Dial 5-5178

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Canning Season
FRUIT JARS
Mason and Lightning Qts. and Pts.
Rubber Jar Rings
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in
Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

Helaine's House of Hats
SEASON'S CLEARANCE SALE
461 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

ZOTOS—JAMAL
Permanents a Specialty
The Professional Beauty Shop
Martha Overend Palumbo, Prop.
Phone 6-4873 57 High St.

Uncle Sam Says, "Save Coal Now"
Fill up your bin with "Famous Reading" red spotted hard coal or Koppers Coke
The Parkville Coal Co.
Albert E. Powell, Mgr.
116 Ann St. Tel. 7-9151

MAKE FATHER CAREFREE AS A HOBO
the indoor-outdoor slipper also the socks he likes
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

BOOKS
Our suggestion for a grand Father's Day Gift
THE CASE BOOK SHOP
16 La Salle Road, West Hartford
PHONE 3-9060

RUTH DEXTER
Sports Apparel
BATHING SUITS
PLAY TOGS
SPECTATOR SPORTS DRESSES
White—CARDIGANS—Pastels
16-20—Sizes—9-17
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Ctr

MERIDEN

Attractive Selection and Arrangement of Flowers for
JUNE WEDDINGS
Greenbacker's Greenhouses
Old Colony Road
Phone 724

Staying Home This Summer?
Add a Zip to Home Life with New Furniture
BULLARD, FOWLER & LA PLACE
35-39 W. MAIN STREET

SEERSUCKER SUITS
$14.58
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

FATHER'S DAY
JUNE 21st
Remember Dad's Day With a Gift From Sears
SHIRTS—TIES—SOCKS
SPORT CLOTHES
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Middletown, Conn.

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

THE Porter & Dyson Co
Diamonds *Watches*
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St.
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
WEST HAVEN Trucking Company
Padded Vans for
MOVING
We Store Household Goods
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Bemberg Sheers
and Light Background
Jersey Prints
For Dressy Occasions Also Cottons
THEISS FROCKS
78 Center Street

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOSIERY
Gordon Rayon, Service Weight, 79c
Chiffon, 1.15.
Kayser Rayon Chiffon, $1.00. Fit-all-top Semi-Service, $1.00.
Corticelli Rayon Chiffon, 79c.
Roman Stripe Rayon Service and Chiffon, $1.00. Chiffon $1.15.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Smart Spring Styles
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1885
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
868 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

We are headquarters for Beach and Swim Clothes
M. MOLTASCH & SON
STAMFORD, CONN.

JUNE—*Month of Values*
DRESSES $6.00
Regular 8.95-9.95 Values
For Juniors—Misses—Women
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street Stamford

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★

DEPRIVATION IS NOT SACRIFICE!

Today there is no such thing as sacrifice . . . no such thing as success or failure, triumph or disaster, except insofar as the fate of our country and its ultimate victory is concerned. To work harder, to save more, to give more are not sacrifices . . . but proud American privileges.

BUY DEFENSE STAMPS DEFENSE BONDS
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Waterbury, Conn.

★

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Visit our
MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
Our summer lines include a wide assortment of needed things for warm weather comfort.
MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS
$1.39 to $2.50
A bright new outlook on summer with these novelty Mesh Curtains in gay, colorful stripes and plaids. All full width and length.
98c pair
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN. WATERBURY. CHESHIRE

LOTS OF CULOTTES
The look of a skirt. The ease of a slack. Just what you'll want for every active moment. View our selection today.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET
Tune in to Station WBRY and Listen to
Joan Windsor
who will present news of interest to women every morning at 10:30 o'clock.
Windsor Curtain Shop
Dial 3-1109 127 Bank Street

Advance Sale of Extra Lining
1943 Models Coats for Fall
$29.95
Rud. Mussler Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

"CORRECT ATTIRE for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

FURNACES
Vacuum Cleaned
You save the cost in fuel to say nothing of quicker heat.
BLACKBURN, Inc.
YOUR FUEL MERCHANT

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

WHITNEY'S
Summerland of Furniture
NOW OPEN
Fourth Floor

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In Auburn
It's
THE BIG STORE

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

Quality for Men
Clothing—Shirts—Ties
Shoes—Hats—Sportswear
"EGBERTS"
Auburn

READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children
GIFTS FOR THE GIRL GRADUATE
Play Clothes, Undies, Gloves, who buy the things from the store they love the best.
REEDS
107 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Hardware — Paints
Wallpapers
Plumbing and Heating
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
Phone 21 Auburn

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW
IT'S DELICIOUS
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

COOL COMFORT IN HOT WEATHER
You don't need to swelter when you can wear cool porus clothes such as Palm Beach, Seersucker and Tropical Cloths that invite the breezes. Shoes and Hats are ventilated for summer weather. See them today at
McLEAN'S

V...— SPA
52 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of *Liberty Ice Cream*
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

Graduation Shoes
We have a nice selection to meet the needs of the younger folks on this important occasion.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

HANNAH CROWE
Sixty-Eight Chenango
Packables—Travel Dresses
Ken Classics—Cottons
All Styles

BRONXVILLE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE
NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 2139 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 394 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

Seasonal housecleaning has no terrors when you use
KELLER'S SPECIALTIES
Be Informed
Call Riverside 7191
and get valuable free samples—
Plus Information.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Bill Meldrum Service Station
MOBILGAS—MOBILOIL
Motor Tune-Up—Brake Service
1432 Delaware Ave. Phone
North of Delavan GR. 9763

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
COVERS THE EARTH
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main St.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
blue coal
the answer to your fuel problem.
In Cortland: 43 E. Court St.
In Homer: Grove Street
Phone Homer or Cortland 52

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Member of L. I. Masters Plumbers Ass'n.
Agents for Bethlehem-Doe Oil Burners
Brookstone PLUMBING & HEATING
135-18 37TH AVENUE
Office Phone FL. 3-6300—3-6301
Night Phone FL. 9-6555

Gifts for Father's Day
Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts and Braces, Lion Brand Shirts, Botany Neckwear
MILLER & MACK
36-33 MAIN STREET OPEN EVENINGS

Featuring
Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes
for Children
Nunn-Bush Shoes for Men
MAC FRIEDLANDER
Formerly with Fashion Shoe Shop
38-03 MAIN STREET FL 3-8457

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

Super Shell and NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
BROTHERS SERVICE STATION
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-0104

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

FLUSHING—Whitestone
O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT
'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NEW MODE MILLINERY
ANNUAL
Our Clearance Sale
Hats and Bags, $1.00
Complete Summer Line
$1.99 to $2.99
CHURCH AND PINE ST., FREEPORT, L. I.

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

FREEPORT—Merrick
For Graduation and Weddings
Say It With Flowers
From
MILLANG'S
224 W. Merrick Rd. Merrick, L. I.
155 Sunrise H'way Freeport, L. I.
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE

GLOVERSVILLE
TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

THE NEW FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
All White and Brown and White are here
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK
FLEUR DE LIS FLOWER SHOP
Artistic Wedding Arrangements
Graduation Bouquets
Lovely Flowers for Any Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 632

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Bathing Suits
Beach Apparel
44 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2693

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

Father's Day Gifts at Gillear's
Watch Our Window Display for Ideas
Wallets—Hair Brushes—Razors
Fountain Pens—Thermos Bottles
and many other
Useful and Enjoyable Gifts
Great Neck 100 Great Neck 300

Father's Day Gifts
WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
McGregor Sportswear
Palm Beach Suits
Accessories for the Summer Season
GREAT NECK 422
105 Middle Neck Road

Kathleen's
Exclusive Hats *at* Popular Prices
We take orders for Bridal Veils.
Come in and see our gay new Summer Accessories.
Great Neck 5081 123 Middle Neck Rd.

Nassau Bootery
Come in now for large selection
Camp Moccasins—Hiking, Tennis Shoes
Well Fitting—Good Styling
Great Neck 2172 64 Middle Neck Rd.

HEMPSTEAD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN·SHOPS·INC
Greater Long Island's Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
Main Street (next State Theatre)

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Large Selection Beach and Garden Furniture
Hardware ● Paints
Linoleum ● Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Free Delivery
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola
'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA
Buy Borden's HEMO at ATWATER'S
Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

Vacation Jewelry
Whether you vacation at home, in the country or at the seashore, dress up your costumes with smart jewelry—real or costume.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Phone 2277 136 E. State Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE

NEMETH'S
QUALITY MEATS
7622 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEwtown 9-0437

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE. REGO PARK

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SIOTKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

SheHey's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're on exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JAMAICA
Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

NOW is the time to put your FURS in COLD STORAGE
John Block
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Republic 9-0400 89-67 164th St., Jamaica

Refresh Your Rooms
At a moderate cost, quality upholstering, mattress renovating, and made to order draperies, slip covers, living room suites.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
89-64 165 Street REpublic 9-6630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
Estab. 1912 House of Honest Values

KENMORE
Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

We Have That Gift You Want for Dad
Open Evenings KRAUS INC. 2874 Delaware Ave.
Better Men's Wear
Kenmore, New York

LYNBROOK
Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

FATHER'S DAY
CARDS and GIFTS
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
64 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y.

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK (Continued)

FATHER'S DAY
JUNE 21
Give Him something in Sportwear
GET IT AT
D. & J. LEVY
29 Atlantic Avenue

Bathing Suits for All the Family
JANTZEN AGENCY
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook, L. I.

MAMARONECK
CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils. Building Materials
Stone. Gravel. Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET
Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales ● And ● Service —4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

NEWBURGH
Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Bronx
Now featuring the new FEATHER Permanent Wave
The modern way to a genuine oil permanent.
PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment
FOrdham 4-7466 50 East Fordham Road

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners —Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Day and Night Tel. Buckminster 4-0899
RANSOM BROS.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVING
I. C. C. PERMIT
Office 2318 Avenue D Near Flatbush Ave.
Warehouse 820 E. 42nd Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

For Dry, Frizzy, Discolored Hair
A Soft Feathery Oil Permanent by
JIMMY
Hairdresser
33 W. 42nd St., Rm. 1019
Hours 10-7 Tel. LO 5-3511

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM
TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS ● HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER
For Father's Day
The GIFTS *he will like*
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main St., Telephone 2100 Free Delivery

Screens, Insulation
Lumber, Paint
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Telephone 3200

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

PORT WASHINGTON
FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE
Pick up the phone and call 2500 Poughkeepsie. Ask for
LUCY LUCKEY
She will personally fill your orders and give them prompt and careful attention.
Luckey Platt & Company

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
PALM BEACH SUITS
Etons—Rugbys—Cadets
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
For Boys and Girls

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

FRIEDMAN'S
● ARCH PRESERVER SHOES for Men and Women
● DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
● KALI-STEN-IK SHOES for Children
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
368 Main St., Poughkeepsie Tel. 2416

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W
Fresh Fruits Are in Season
You'll enjoy them in our
Delicious Pies
AND PASTRIES
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'
It's going to be a STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER and WALLACE'S is prepared to make it a pleasant summer for you.
WALLACE CO.
For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

RICHMOND HILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIRGINIA 7-5556
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

GUS. FERNQUIST
Hygrade Meats and Groceries
104-25 Jamaica Avenue
104th and 105th Streets Vi. 9-1729

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704
ICE CREAM
LUNCHEON
CANDY

STANLEY'S SWEET SHOPPE
117-08 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 9-9192

CHERTOW LUGGAGE SHOP
Suitcases—Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas—Novelties
Billfolds—Key-tainers
Initials stamped free on all leather goods
115-17 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-0624

Phone Virginia 7-1056-1057
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

KARGMAN'S
SPRING SALE!
MIRRORS — PICTURES
COLUMBIA VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
104-21 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-1600

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

Serve America On Active Feet
Defense Shoes By Walk-Over
Tolley's
115-15 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

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WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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Stamp Notes

Canada has announced that it will replace its present postage stamps with new issues relating to the prosecution of the war. The stamps, some of which are illustrated in this column, will be issued on July 1, and arrangements are being made to have them placed on sale at Post Offices in the larger centers throughout Canada on that date.

New Canadian stamps emphasize war effort.

Orders may now be sent to the Philatelic Division, Financial Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada, and will receive the earliest possible attention, after July 1.

Individuals resident outside of Canada who desire to obtain First Day Covers should forward under cover to the District Director of Postal Services, Ottawa, any covers intended for transmission on the First Day of Issue, July 1, 1942, together with a remittance for the face value of the stamps desired to be used, payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

Official Panama Canal Postage

The sale of cancelled "Official Panama Canal" postage stamps by the Philatelic Agency at the Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, post office has been authorized. The cancellation will be made with a rotary canceller reading "Balboa Heights, Canal Zone," between two waved lines. Sale of the cancelled official stamps by other Canal Zone post offices, or by any offices or agencies of the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company has been prohibited.

The following denominations have been overprinted "Official Panama Canal": Ordinary Stamps—1c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 50c. Air Mail Stamps—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 40c, $1.00.

These stamps cannot be used for postage except for official business, hence collectors' requests to have them used in that way cannot be granted. All orders should be addressed to "Postmaster, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone," and they will be filled in the order of their receipt.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Jesus looking upon them saith, With men it is impossible, but not with God: for with God all things are possible.
—MARK 10:27

In Lighter Vein

Story From London

"What lovely salmon!"

"That's not salmon; that's cod blushing at the price they're asking for it."—Tit-Bits.

Confusing Statements

Mr.: "I suppose you realize this purchase represents indulgence in sheer luxury. You must have known that we couldn't afford it."

Mrs.: "But you see, dear, if it had been a necessity we would have had to get it anyway."—Grit.

The Second Case

Two magistrates were summoned for exceeding the speed limit. When they arrived at court there were no other magistrates present, so they decided to try each other. Number one went on the Bench and the case proceeded.

"You are charged with exceeding the speed limit. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty!"

"You will be fined five shillings."

They then changed places and again the plea was "guilty."

"H'm," was the response. "These cases are becoming far too common. This is the second we have had this morning. You will be fined thirty shillings."—Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Jumping About May Make a Cake "Fall"?

The thing that gives cake its porous texture and helps make it rise in baking is the presence of countless tiny bubbles of air or other gas in the dough. In the case of sponge cake, the bubbles are of ordinary air, introduced by beating vigorously the egg-whites in one bowl and beating the other ingredients in another, and then combining the two. Once placed gently in the oven, the increase in temperature expands the air, making the cake rise and at the same time making the froth more unstable by stretching the thin skins of batter that confine the bubbles. If at this point someone romps heavily through the kitchen, jarring the oven and its contents, the jolt is likely to rupture all the weakest bubbles allowing the air in them to escape. However, if the batter is undisturbed long enough for the albumen or egg-white to jell (as it does when an egg is boiled) the cake structure becomes much more substantial, permanent, and shock-proof.

Why New England Has So Many Stone Fences?

The ice cap which centuries ago pushed its cold beak as far south as central New Jersey and central Pennsylvania left, on retreating, liberal sprinkling of rocks and boulders over the land. The pioneer farmer had to clear his fields of these incumbrances and obstacles before he could cultivate crops. Not wishing to carry such weighty objects any farther than necessary, he solved his problem by piling them into the picturesque stone fences which still characterize much of the region. It has been ventured that had Abraham Lincoln been a New Englander he might have been noted as a stone-piler rather than as a rail-splitter.
W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun ..... Reamer Keller

"It's a limburger cheese sandwich so my girl will recognize me in the blackout."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Handicapped?

(Letter to Montreal Gazette)

Sir,—I wonder if you would be interested in publishing the following extract from a letter I received from a friend of mine, the father of a very pretty blind girl in England. This girl had both eyes removed the year of the Armistice at the age of one year. She attended Chorley Wood School for the blind, is a beautiful musician, having gone through the R.C.M., London, a prominent Girl Guider, knits, swims very well and is active in many things participated in by those with sight. Since the beginning of this war she has been in Cheshire as organist in a church where the regular organist is on active service. She writes perfectly typewritten letters about her activities and from which one would never gather she had not her sight. Here is the extract:

". . . Elaine is still at the Vicarage, and has now to be acting Verger as well as her many other duties, the former Verger having left them. As the housekeeper has also had to leave, she is also cook and bottlewasher! She writes amusing queries to her Mother asking for the length of time various things must remain in the oven and at what temperature, etc. Here we have a totally blind girl playing the organ in two churches, teaching the choir in one, with a mission church in the summer, cook, etc., verger, running her own Girl Guide Co. for all the blind girls of Great Britain, and also a Lieutenant in the local Girl Guide Co. and helping in the garden."

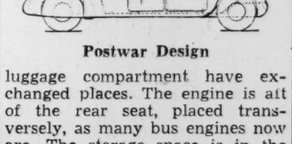
Not bad for a girl who has practically never seen, what? I thought perhaps some of your readers might be interested in knowing what a young girl, so handicapped, is doing to help in times such as these—and she is only one case of which I expect there are many more.
D. S.

Automobile of Tomorrow?

Preview of the first car you'll buy after the war is given by U. S. patent 2,284,988, which has just been issued to Elliott G. Reid of Palo Alto, Calif. It is an ultra-streamlined affair, modeled as nearly as possibly upon the design of a highly successful airship, with wheels withdrawn entirley within the body outline and a high fin aft on either side to improve aerodynamic properties.

The engine and the tire-and-luggage compartment have exchanged places. The engine is aft of the rear seat, placed transversely, as many bus engines now are. The storage space is in the round, porpoise-like nose, over the front axle; it is also expected to afford some collision protection. Springs are vertical coils, with accordioned dust protectors around their guiding spindles. The bottom of the car is kept as flat as possible, without the many drag-creating bumps and projections that spoil that usually unnoticed part of today's efforts at streamlined vehicles.

The inventor has assigned his rights to the Packard Motor Car Company.



Postwar Design

Milwaukee Journal: A thought in passing for the two-time loser in Congress, who will be retired in November because he voted for pensions—and gets no pension.

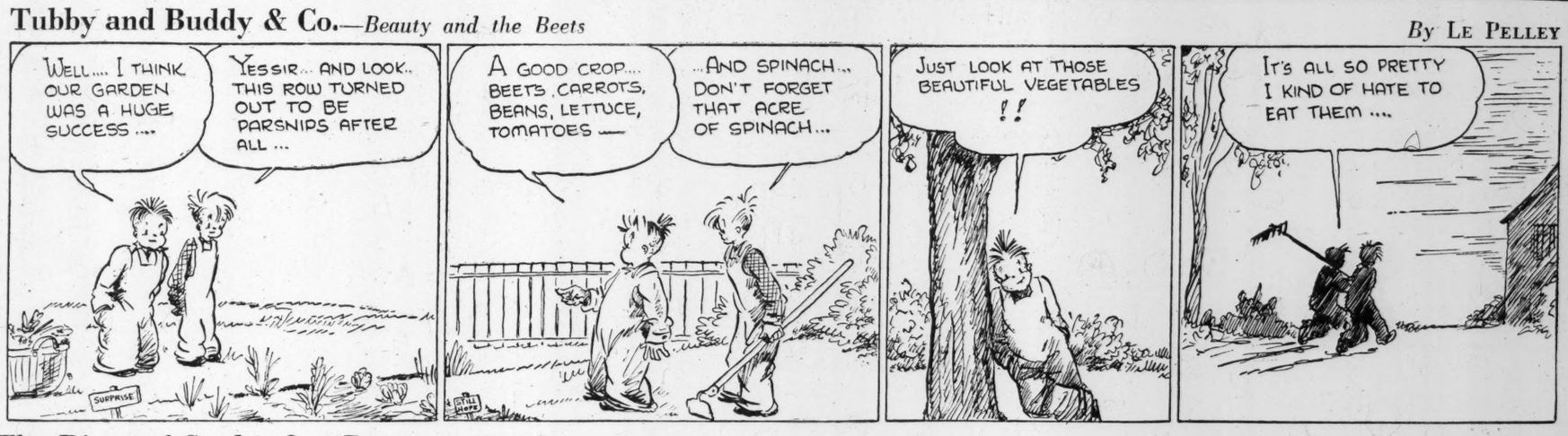
Monitor Camera Club from Louise Brown, Painesville, Ohio
Mutual Understanding

Daily Quotation

EVERY shadow points to the sun.
—EMERSON

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Beauty and the Beets*

By LE PELLEY


WELL.... I THINK OUR GARDEN WAS A HUGE SUCCESS....
YESSIR... AND LOOK.. THIS ROW TURNED OUT TO BE PARSNIPS AFTER ALL...
A GOOD CROP.... BEETS, CARROTS, BEANS, LETTUCE, TOMATOES —
...AND SPINACH... DON'T FORGET THAT ACRE OF SPINACH...
JUST LOOK AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL VEGETABLES !!
IT'S ALL SO PRETTY I KIND OF HATE TO EAT THEM....
SURPRISE

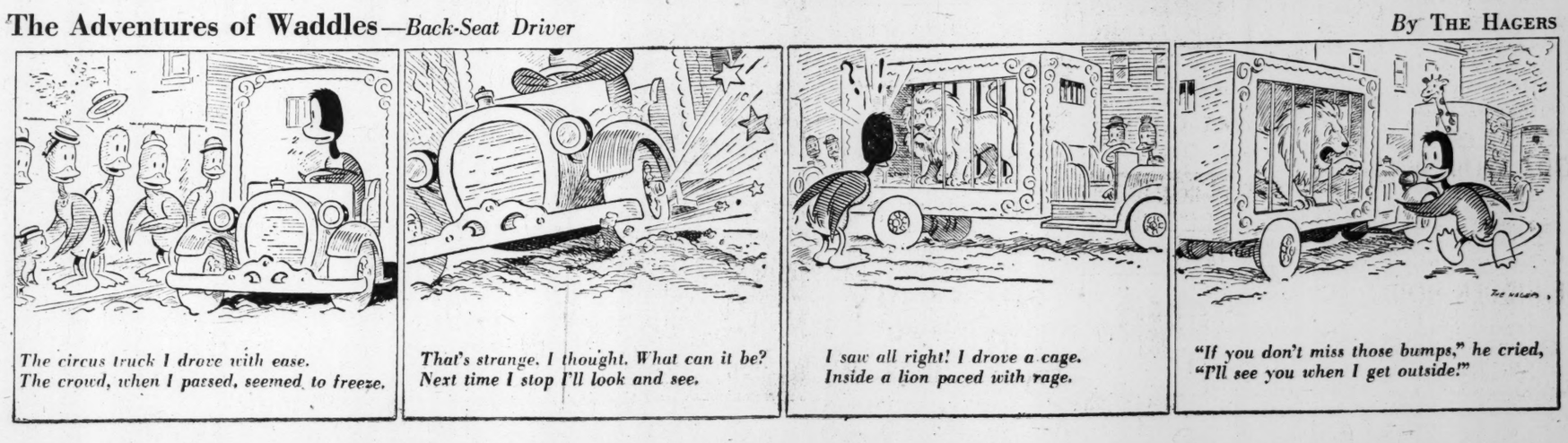
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And How!*

By RODGERS

"I wonder if they'll give me a uniform, now that I'm in the army?" I asked myself today—
"Everyone I've seen in the army wears one!"
"But," I decided, "the men in the army seem to be pretty sensible people—"
"And it's easy to see a uniform would certainly cramp my style!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Back-Seat Driver*

By THE HAGERS


The circus truck I drove with ease.
The crowd, when I passed, seemed to freeze.
That's strange, I thought. What can it be?
Next time I stop I'll look and see.
I saw all right! I drove a cage.
Inside a lion paced with rage.
"If you don't miss those bumps," he cried,
"I'll see you when I get outside!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Tax in Time—

A revenue bill passed soon enough would help stave off inflation. This is now the most urgent business on the congressional calendar. Yet the legislation still is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, which, according to Chairman Robert L. Doughton, "hopes" to report it to the House of Representatives "by July 4."

President Roosevelt makes the pertinent point that every day enactment of the bill is delayed in Congress the Government loses new taxes it might collect to pay the mounting war bills. Furthermore, every day the bill is delayed, surplus purchasing power accumulates in the Nation, building up a pressure that threatens to blow the laboriously constructed ceilings off prices and living costs. If that should happen it would take ultimately a great many more taxes to pay the swollen war bill and meanwhile the price inflation would be bitterly unjust to millions of consumers.

Not all the taxes in the current bill, it is true, would take effect immediately on passage. The income taxes would be payable next year; but if people knew the extent of these they might be more apt to begin saving for them. And if Congress would bring itself to enact the withholding tax recommended by the Treasury, so that people would be pre-paying some of the tax on 1942 income while they are earning it, the anti-inflationary effect would be particularly wholesome.

The increased excise taxes which would account for more than $487,000,000 a year would begin to be effective the day the bill received the President's signature. This, too, could be true of a sales tax if Congress should conclude that such a levy is the only practicable way to make up the more that $2,500,000,000 difference in yield between the taxes the House committee has approved and the taxes the Treasury requested.

There is still the possibility that Congress could make up some of the needed revenue by inaugurating a tax on increases in individual incomes—a kind of personal excess profits tax on incomes, whether high or low, which have markedly expanded since the beginning of the war. And a step toward eliminating tax-exempt securities by preventing their further issuance would always be in order.

But at a very minimum, the legislative branch should enact a bill coming much closer than does the present committee draft to the $8,700,000,000 goal the Treasury has set. It should include among other items stiff excise taxes and a withholding tax, since these would begin at once to absorb the menacing excess of purchasing power for non-existent civilian goods. And the bill should be expedited for the earliest possible passage in each house; for today time is money—in huge sums.

Spreading the Eagle's Wings

There is nothing isolationist about airplanes. If American bombers haven't blown away the last shreds of hermitism from national thinking in the last few weeks it is because the human mind is more resistant than armorplate.

Consider how far American air power has spread its wings: From Sevastopol to Sydney, from Rumania to Rangoon, from the Aleutians to Assam, from Midway to the Mediterranean, from the Coral Sea to Chunking, from Texas to Tokyo—either in explosive attack or in crouched readiness, all these places have felt the influence of American air power in recent days.

Still spread too thinly, still in the stage of equipment and organization, still too weak to support a great offensive, the Eagle has at least shown how far his wings will stretch. No place on the globe is beyond their reach. The geopoliticians in Berlin are already behind the times. Their ambitious concepts which lumped Europe, Africa and Asia as one continent to be dominated by German land power begin to look as small as pre-Pearl Harbor dreams of American isolation.

Long-range bombers and aircraft carriers are already making lakes of the oceans. At the pace aviation is developing these lakes will soon be puddles. And national borders will be walls only for earth-bound, creeping things. This will be as true for peaceful commerce as for engines of war.

The war will be won by those whose thought is open enough to regard the world as a strategic whole and use air power to control every front. The peace will be won if the patterns of human thinking can be enlarged to use air power for weaving the social and economic fabric of world unity and policing it justly.

Coral Sea Ice Cream

Almost hidden by stories of spectacular daring and high heroism coming out of the air battles in the Pacific are homely incidents which to homely folk will mean as much. Two are reported in connection with the sinking of that splendid veteran, the Lexington. Both tell Americans at home how unwarlike and unspoiled are the sons and brothers who for a time are having to do a dangerous and unpleasant job.

One story paints a picture of boys just freed from battle tension crowding the ship's store for ice cream cones, bargaining to get "double-deckers" for a nickel when sinking became imminent, and finally eating ice cream from their helmets while sliding down ropes to the sea.

From the fact that during this time the Lexington was rocked by explosions and gutted by fires, some might suppose that the ice cream episode expressed irresponsibility or callousness, but all that could be done to save the ship was being done by others. For these boys the chief task was to keep cool and make the best of a bad situation.

The second picture reflects the same coolness, an easy, first-name comradeship, and a deep regard for human life—all in the brief, unconventional order to abandon ship. When Admiral Fitch, knowing the fire might reach the magazines at any moment, spoke to Captain Sherman, he expressed a calmness which evokes confidence far beyond the Lexington's crowded deck. All he said was: "Let's get the men off, Fred."

Americans can delight in these stories without assuming that they possess any monopoly on such courage, kindliness and comradeship. The sinking of the Lexington evoked typically American expressions of fine qualities. However, those qualities themselves are the birthright of men everywhere. The sooner emphasis is placed on that uniting fact rather than on the diversity of ways in which nations express common virtues, the quicker will a better world order be realized.

Between Pétain's Lines

Had the Nazis just executed hundreds of Frenchmen, the news would not have disclosed the trend of developments in France more clearly than Marshal Pétain's latest speech.

Marshal Pétain has been among the foremost of those who thought it possible for France to find a place in Hitler's "new order." Because he felt that the abuses which grew up under the Republic were in large measure the cause of France's downfall he has been particularly tenacious in his purpose to bring about French restoration under another form of government. For a man of these views the conquest of the Third Republic by an authoritarian State like the Third Reich could be not altogether a tragedy but partly an opportunity to rid French life of elements which he thought were injurious to it.

But Marshal Pétain is now forced to recognize that Frenchmen are not becoming reconciled to the future he foresaw for them, that they do not think it worth their present sufferings, and that he can hope for little help in dealing with his countrymen from so brutal and blind a conqueror as is Naziism:

> The workman suffers, and his enforced passivity cannot be taken for resignation; the peasant grows impatient.

He admits the "all too real deficiencies" of the State as it has been possible for him to set one up within the cruelly narrow limits of Nazi tolerance. The "weariness, the neglect, the reproaches," he says, have not disheartened him. But all through his address is an obvious note of disillusionment.

On reading it one is reminded that Marshal Pétain knew the road that Nazi intentions had paved for France would be hard. But even he did not suspect how long and hard it would be, how much he would have to ask of a people who had been already betrayed in part by their own Government, and what clumsiness he would have to contend with on the part of his German collaborators as their own progress toward success ran into mounting resistance and made them desperate. Between his lines one can hear the mutterings of a people ripening for revolt—mutterings he himself has already heard.

Getting Better Every Day

Carolina Coast Wind Rising

I could tell by the light racks of clouds, flying fast under the higher black cloud dome, that we were in for some stormy weather, maybe a gale. Even the little gusts of sticky, cold wind had that feel.

I took the peck bucket off the water shelf by the kitchen door, picked up the meal sack and hominy sack off a chair back, and stepped out. Mamma had just emptied the big sacks so I could fill them with corn. We only went to mill every two weeks; so I had to shell a bushel for meal and two pecks for the hominy grits. On the way across the yard I stuck the two sacks down in the bucket to keep from absentmindedly dropping them where they would be soiled.

The chickens saw me going toward the barn, and they took out after me from all around. They knew they could do a lot better picking up rotteny tip-end grains from the corn shelling than they could from scratching around in the bare ground. A corn-sheller would make this job a lot quicker and easier, but we could not afford to buy one. Besides, the time saved in shelling was mostly just good for sitting anyway, and shelling corn is not a really toilsome job.

The feeding tub had a few nubbins in it, and these were dumped out in front to the chickens. They made a wild scramble, squawking and pecking, as they will do, over the choicest grains and fullest cobs.

* * *

I set the tub down, took the sacks out of the peck bucket, turned the bucket bottom up and folded the sacks to make myself a cushioned seat. This getting out corn for the mill is a long sitting job and there's no point to wearing yourself out more than you have to.

That shucking is a hard job itself. The shucks (I hear that in some places they are called husks) that didn't completely dry out had me sticking up my knee every once in so often to jerk a shuck stem loose after I had stripped down the shuck itself. After awhile the pile of ears in the tub reached the top. I shucked a few more and piled them on, because Papa always insisted on heaped-up measure. The feed tub was a three-bushel size, which made it very handy. Three bushels of corn on the cob will shell out a bushel and a half just about exactly.

As usual, the start of the shelling was the start of a battle. The chickens heard and saw the grains flying around, and several of the bolder ones hopped inside the door. I shooed them out and they hopped right in again as soon as my back was turned.

Corn shelling itself, counting stops to shoo the chickens, took about an hour and a half. That meant a little over two hours for the shucking and shelling together. When I had poured the four buckets of grains into the big sack and the two buckets into the little one my hands were red, and little skin flakes stood like erect fish scales on the thumb side of my shelling palms. I shell corn left-handed, and the left palm gets the wear.

To keep rats out of the shelled corn I turned the feed tub over the filled sacks. Rats are mighty expensive boarders, and we have too many in our barn. It was built slapdash and right on the ground; so they run in and out as they please. A little more work and a few old tin signboards, that were just waiting to be picked up, would have made this crib safe from rats and saved us a lot of corn. The more I notice the more I see that slapdash work nearly always costs more than the careful kind.

It was getting near dark; so I led the mules out to the water trough, then counted their corn into the feed boxes for supper. Because the weather was bad I slipped an extra ear to each one. Then I piled in their hay with the pitchfork before carrying a bucketful of nubbins to the pigpen. The pigs had dirtied their trough and it had to be shaken out before the corn was poured in.

The old cow bellowed to make sure I hadn't forgotten her. I picked up all the shucks my arms would hold, and carried them to her stall. Then another armful, until the pile of shucks had all been put on the milk line. Daisy also got a few nubbins, along with the empty shucks. (By the way, I wonder why people use "Bossy" as the conventional cow name. We always named cows Daisy or Mary; and of all those I have known well enough to call by their first names there has not been one Bossy.)

As soon as the feeding was done it was time to bring water from the spring. With a bucket in each hand I hurried down across the field. There was trouble; water from the heavy shower of early afternoon had run into the little spring pool and muddied it. That meant a trip to the old place a half mile away, to get good water from the pump.

* * *

I rushed back to the road and hurried off, walking in one of the deep sand ruts because it was easiest. These ruts are so deep we need no steering gear on the car between home and the big road. Except in low gear, the motor cannot push the wheels out. Once I met a neighbor's car along here and it took us five minutes to turn out and get by each other. The school is between home and the old place; so we never start out in the car close to taking-in or turning-out time. During the week the ruts are not so bothersome, because there are only two other cars that are likely to travel our way.

I had to hurry to get the water and get back before dark. The clouds had been piling up thicker, and the wind was rising. The tall pines were leaning and moaning low. I wondered, hurrying back with the filled buckets, if the little ships between Wilmington and Charleston had all found shelter. That wind was promising bad things for anything loose out in the open.

Even inside the house the lamp flame lighted by Mamma was dancing as excitedly as a hen on a hot stove. I wondered how it could know what a Carolina gale would be like.

LUTHER CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

A Blow to Religious Freedom

Although we hold no brief for the eccentric religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, we do think it is entitled to the full protection of Article I of the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing to all citizens freedom of worship.

On two occasions in the last two years, this right has been infringed by the United States Supreme Court. In the latest case, decided yesterday, the court held that a city ordinance requiring a license for peddlers may be applied to a member of Jehovah's Witnesses, engaged in distributing literature for which contributions are solicited.

All religious organizations are obliged to resort to one method or another to raise funds. To require one of them to take out a peddler's license for its particular method of raising funds strikes us as a dangerous intrusion on freedom of worship. If a religious organization is subject to city or state or national authority when it goes about the business of supporting itself, this authority conceivably could be pushed to the point of suppressing sects disliked by lawmakers. If a small sect can be denied its constitutional rights, the way is open to deny them to other sects.

Four Justices dissented from the majority opinion, and, in so doing, three—Murphy, Douglas and Black—made the remarkable admission that they had voted wrong in the previous Jehovah's Witnesses case, decided in 1940. Chief Justice Stone was the only dissenter in that case and he also dissented in the present one.

In the 1940 ruling, the Supreme Court upheld a city ordinance of Minersville, Pa., requiring all children to salute the American flag. Two children, 10 and 12 years old, members of Jehovah's Witnesses, could not conscientiously obey the ordinance and were expelled from school. . . .

If three Judges changed their minds in the two years since the Minersville case, and if Chief Justice Stone, regarded by many as the ablest Judge on the Supreme Court, voted twice against the majority, there is hope that the view of the dissenters will eventually become the prevailing view of the court. Meantime, however, two dangerous precedents have been set—precedents that violate one of the most sacred of constitutional guaranties.

—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The War Comes to Milwaukee

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

If any American still wonders what we are fighting for, I should advise him to go to Milwaukee and see. To be sure, that city is not a Utopia. But it is a prosperous, orderly, safe, neighborly community of self-governing men and women. It is an outstanding illustration of "The American way." And most amazing aspect of its Americanism is that it was established largely by "foreigners." Milwaukee is literally a Central Europe that has found the way to brotherhood.

A part of Milwaukee's demonstration of world democracy consists of its war effort, the extent of which is illustrated by an advertisement appearing in the leading daily of the city and calling for "6,000 workers for Wisconsin's largest industry." It states that the plant in question, an old and established firm, "needs 6,000 more workers to help America on its production battle front. Jobs are open for workers in virtually all classifications. Good wages and excellent working conditions." This comes on top of an expansion that was already enormous. That plant and its workers already constitute a whole city in themselves.

* * *

Laborers have been swept into Milwaukee from the whole surrounding area. That city has become the vortex of a whirlpool of defense work. The Chamber of Commerce Bulletin speaks of "almost a billion dollars worth of war work under way in the county." I think it is no exaggeration to say that one could hardly visit a defense project in America or visit any front in the world, where the major armed forces of the United Nations are fighting, without finding Milwaukee products playing vital roles.

One cannot but ask what kind of people the Milwaukeeans are who do all this? A leaflet says that their predominating nationality origins are: German, Polish, British, Austrian, Scandinavian, Swiss, Italian, Hungarian, Greek. The word Jewish might also have been added.

The International Institute of Milwaukee in its latest Annual Report states that last year it served persons of 41 different nationalities. Chief among them are the Germans and the Poles. It is probable that one out of every five Milwaukeeans is of Polish origin. More than one out of every two is of Teutonic descent. These two elements have played a determinative role in establishing the traditions and attitudes of the city. They are the chief authors of Americanism there. And it is notable that both groups brought traditions of freedom with them.

The German immigrants were inspired by "the spirit of '48." In the land of their origin they had dreamed of setting up a government of the people and even fought for such a government. But their efforts were crushed and they migrated to Milwaukee to continue the struggle.

About two decades later a group of Poles launched a revolution to free their land from foreign despots. They were trying to do something similar to what George Washington and his friends attempted in 1776. But they failed. So Poles, too, crossed the ocean to a land where men could be free, and many settled in Milwaukee.

This became as a new Plymouth Rock. Wisconsin took its place beside Massachusetts, William Penn's Pennsylvania, Oglethorpe's Georgia. Its settlers lagged behind no other American group in setting up a society of free men. And today these free men are continuing the old struggle.

Their fathers and mothers reached wild, unsettled Wisconsin as simple immigrants. For a time the Poles continued to endure most of the privations they had known as peasants in the old world. Many of their first houses were little more than squatters' shacks, with dirt floors, on the edge of town. The women not infrequently went barefoot. Many a family's meat bill did not exceed 75 cents a week. The prevailing wage for long periods was a dollar a day. But hard as that life was, it seemed so full of hope that for five decades it drew waves of other Poles.

Most of the Teutons also came as peasants or artisans. Many settled in the country as farmers. Others became craftsmen in the towns. Women often toiled as well as men. Girls tended stock, cut hay, and gathered grain beside their brothers. These were all classical examples of "the people," for whom the American Republic was established. And as convincingly as any other group in the land they have justified the faith of American leaders who dared believe that common people can govern themselves. So well did they build that other common people flocked to Milwaukee from more than two dozen foreign lands.

Together they set up a metropolis of three quarters of a million inhabitants, largely without slums or squalid areas. A Polish youth whose grandmother was among those first barefooted immigrants served as my guide and took me through the city. He had finished university where he had spent "the happiest years of my life." He had studied both music and art and still dreams of being a painter. Several months he played in an orchestra. At present he drives a taxi. His widowed mother lives in her own home. This young man and his four brothers each has an auto. "Some are pretty old," my guide, Wladi, said with a laugh, "but they run. And each of us can take one apart and put it together."

He drove me past a Milwaukee theater where he was planning to take his girl friend to see Macbeth that night. He said the leading actor was "the best Shakespearean in the world." Then he took me over to the Italian quarter and showed me the house of his friend.

The number of Polish volunteers from Milwaukee is very high. They have kept a pledge—a pledge to Kosciuszko, to Pulaski, to freedom. Those early Polish leaders helped free America in order to create a bulwark of liberty in the world. Wisconsin's third of a million Poles have helped strengthen that bulwark; now their sons mount its walls and man its towers to defend it from a new and terrible foe.

Wladi took me through all the quarters of his city, showing me beautiful parks, some of the thirty-two social centers, workingmen standing in long lines to enroll at the war production plants, one of the best vocational schools for master workmen in all the world, and the large, attractive Polish "South Side." It consisted of modest, neat one-family homes, sitting amid green lawns, shaded by spacious trees, served by public and private schools, adorned with flower-filled parks bearing the names of Polish heroes.

Two Polish language dailies appear in Milwaukee. Polish songs echo in Polish clubs over which hovers no terror and in which lurks no fear. And in Polish schools are nourished the Polish traditions, lore, history, and literature which Hitler is trying to extirpate from the earth.

Most striking of all, the chief councilor which the Polish South Side repeatedly elects to the city government is Mr. Bohn. That is not a Polish name. The mayor's name is even more unmistakably German—Carl F. Zeidler. But these Poles elect councilors of German origin and vote for a mayor of German origin because all Milwaukeeans of all origins are Americans.

* * *

Milwaukee's city clerk is Mr. Witkowski, the head of the city judiciary committee is Mr. Cybulski, the chief of police is Mr. Kluchesky, and the commissioner of public works is Mr. Swietlik. Polish Americans "belong" in Milwaukee.

As the Poles there volunteered to fight, so also the mayor left his position, to which he was newly elected, to join the Navy. The first settlers of Milwaukee established themselves there to escape German tyranny, and now Milwaukee sends its mayor out with scores of thousands of its other sons to fight German tyranny. A still greater number of Milwaukee men and women are making implements of war to help in that fight, and they probably produce more than any city of the same size in the country.

That is the grand and moving epic of America. It is truly the home of the free. Lovers of freedom beside the Rhine and Vistula, beside the Danube and the Po, the Theiss and the Thames, followed a vision to Milwaukee River, where they helped to build a new world, in which harmony was established between Protestant and Catholic, between factory owners and workers, among Slavs, Latins and Teutons, and now in a moment of need they go even "the second mile" to preserve the kind of world they helped create.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham writes about "Jayhawks"

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